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MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1922

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THE PAPAL OBSEQUIES.

HISTORIC CEREMONIES PERFORMED.

TRIBUTES TO POPE BENEDICT'S WAR WORK.

(Reuter's Service.)

Rome, January 22. Immediately after the Pope's death Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, took charge of affairs in the capacity of Cardinal Camerlengo, who carries on the affairs of the Papacy on the demise of the Pope. All were requested to leave the death chamber, which the Guards of Nobles occupied, and seals were placed on the doors of the Pope's library and writing-room.

Cardinal Gasparri also officially informed the Foreign Governments and telephoned to the Quirinal.

The Premier, Signor Bonomi, immediately instructed the Government offices to place their flags at half-mast, the first time in history such an order has been given.

The death of the Pope was announced to the public early in the morning by a solemn pealing of the bells of Rome's four hundred churches. The streets became full of people discussing the news. Special editions of the newspapers were published containing portraits and memoirs, with special tributes to the late Pope's work during the war.

Calling the Dead Pontiff.

Preparations were immediately begun for the ancient historic ceremonies connected with the death of the Pope, one of the first of which is the Assembly of Cardinals to call the dead Pontiff by name, and, when there is no answer, the Cardinal removes the Fisherman's Ring, the symbol of Papal authority, which is broken by the Cardinal Camerlengo and re-made for the next Pope.

The elaborate and historical ritual of preparing the dead Pope for the lying-in-State in St. Peter's prior to burial follows.

Many favour election of Cardinal Gasparri as Pope, although the election of the dead Pope's Secretary of State is almost unheard of.

Meeting of the Sacred College.

The body of the Pope has been laid out dressed in a white cassock, the hands resting on the chest, with rosary-beads intertwined around the fingers. The remains have been transferred to the Throne Room, where they will lie in State.

The first meeting of the Sacred College, which all the Cardinals at present in Rome attended, was held this morning in connection with the burial preparation. The Conclave for the election of the successor to the Camera Apostolica also met to discuss the administration of Church property whilst the Papal Throne is vacant. Cardinal Gasparri's functions as Secretary of State have now ceased.

THE STRIKE AT THE S. AFRICAN GOLDMINES.

Magnate Denies any Intent to Abolish Colour-Bar.

Johannesburg, January 22.

The Conference held yesterday has so far been resultless. Only two thousand, mostly Dutch, were present at the mass meeting, which passed a resolution urging a general sympathetic strike and appealing for a Government which would uphold a white standard in South Africa.

Sir Abe Bailey, in a vigorous speech to the West Rand strike committee, suggested that the Nationalist politicians were using the miners for their own political purposes with the object of causing the downfall of the Smuts Government.

Sir Evelyn Walters, President of the Chamber of Mines, interviewed by a representative, emphatically denied that the gold industry proposed to abolish the colour-bar. He declared that he desired to see the gold industry preserved on the largest possible scale, and to provide the maximum field of employment for whites. Nearly twenty thousand natives have now been repatriated, meaning unemployment for over two thousand whites.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES DURING THE PRINCE'S PROGRESS.

Tiger and Bison Hunting.

London, January 22.

The Prince of Wales completed half of his Indian tour on the 17th inst. when he left Madras amid a crescendo of enthusiasm for Bangalore on the first stage of his trek through Central India into the heart of Kashmir.

The Prince had an enthusiastic welcome at Bangalore, being heartily cheered by the large crowds, and equally striking reception at Mysore, where fifty thousand people flocked into the city from the surrounding country to see the Prince, who is spending four days hunting tigers and bison in Mysore.

TREATIES WITH CHINA.

Terms of Registration with Conference Secretariat.

Washington, January 22.

Perusal of the text of the agreement arrived at by the Far Eastern Committee shows that the section requiring reports to be made to the Secretariat-General of the Conference of commitments and contracts *et cetera* by China with the nationals of the participating Powers contains a qualifying clause, "as nearly complete as possible," thus meeting the Japanese delegates' objection. Another provision invites the Governments not represented at the Conference to adhere to the agreement.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

New French Government to Introduce Measure.

Paris, January 22.

Le Journal declares that in agreement with the Government, M. De Lasteyrie, Minister of Finance, will introduce at the beginning of the week a measure for saving the Banque Industrielle de Chine, practically same as that introduced by the previous Cabinet.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, January 22.

Lord Northcliffe has arrived from Agra and is the guest of the Governor, Sir George Lloyd.

THE SEAMAN'S STRIKE.

Other Ports Alleged to be Affected.

SHARP LESSON FOR DELEGATE.

There has been little material change in the strike situation since Saturday. Ships are still arriving and are being held up; and the number, this forenoon, had risen to 145. Others are still coming.

A call at the Seamen's Union offices this morning elicited the statement that the strike had spread to Shanghai, Amoy and Swatow, but not to Foochow. Our representative was even told quite circumstantially that the crew of the Empress of Russia had left the vessel at Shanghai and that the steamer was held up there.

An Example of "Facts."

If this is an example of "facts" as furnished by the Seamen's Union it is an unfortunate example, to say the least of it. The Empress of Russia is at present in wireless communication with the port while on her way to Manila. She arrived at Shanghai at 5.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 21st instant, and, after discharging her Shanghai cargo, sailed for Manila and Hongkong at 2.30 p.m. yesterday.

The strike position has already been fully explained to the Chinese Heads of Departments and Chinese crew on board the Empress of Russia, and they have unanimously stated that they have no grievance of any kind against the officers, ship or company, and they desire to remain with the Company, nor have they made any demand for increase of pay.

Conflicting Statements.

News as furnished by the Seamen's Union then is not always reliable. What of their statements as regards Amoy and Swatow? Of the former nothing is known beyond the Union's statement. Concerning Swatow we set forth three statements given to our representative this morning.

The Seamen's Union: A strike broke out at Swatow four days ago and a number of vessels are held up.

A gentleman who has just arrived from Swatow: A strike appeared to be imminent when he left yesterday.

A shipping company whose steamers are said to be held up at Swatow: We have not heard of a strike there. It looks like a canard promoted by the Seamen's Union.

It would take a clever man to reconcile these three conflicting statements.

A call on the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hall, merely served to confirm that the position was stationary. Both sides were still firm and there was nothing to report.

But there seemed a different air in the Union offices this morning. At the beginning of the strike the note was one of gaiety—almost of hilarity. There was a great press of men, but a joyous press. Later, as we have

stated here before, was a perceptible note of anger. This morning there was clearly discernible an air of bitterness. Men no longer stood up and made speeches; they sat around, for the most part, and were silent.

To-morrow morning the Wan-chao is due with Filipinos on board sufficient, we hear, to supply crews for the Wanatchee, the Hoodier State and the Bay State which arrives on the 23rd.

A Sharp Lesson.

One Union delegate learned this morning that even strikers can go too far. This was Cheung Tze Chai, described as "unemployed" and of 137 Des Voeux Road (the Seamen's Union headquarters). He was charged with going on board the Kwong Tung on Saturday without the permission of the master or officer in charge.

Defendant, for whom Mr. W. B. Hind appeared, pleaded not guilty.

The second officer of the vessel, Mr. Francis Booth, stated that the ship was lying at anchor off the Central Fairway on Saturday about 11 a.m., when four people including the defendant came on board without permission. Defendant came to see him and witness ordered all four to leave the ship. They were delegates from the Seamen's Union. Defendant refused to leave the ship, but the other three left by launch and went ashore. Witness hoisted the police flag, and the police came on board and found defendant amongst the crew. The police arrested the defendant and the crew left the ship.

Mr. Hind: Do you think this man actually did go and speak to the crew?—I am perfectly certain I saw him talking to them.

Did you give the defendant leave to wait and see the master as a letter was addressed to him?—I gave him no permission. I gave him definite instructions to leave the ship at once, but he refused to do so. I then hoisted the police flag.

Defendant said he went on board with a letter from the Union to the master. He found the second officer on board and gave him the letter. The second officer told him to wait and he waited on deck near the gangway. He was not told to go ashore. He went on board alone and there was no one with him on the launch which he sent away.

Re-examined, Mr. Booth said he did not see the launch come alongside, but when he went on deck a letter was given him by defendant and he found three other men amongst the crew whom he sent down to the launch. Defendant then went amongst the crew.

The case was found proved and defendant was sentenced to go to prison for two months with hard labour.

Question of Trespass.

Of great interest in the present development of the strike will be the decision to be given by Mr. J. R. Wood on Wednesday as to how far the action of pickets in going aboard the steamers may be regarded as trespass, and, therefore, liable to be penalized under the Trespass Ordinance.

SINO-PERSIAN TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP.

Formally Recorded at the L. o. N. Secretariat.

Paris, January 18 (delayed).

The Persian Government has sent the League of Nations Secretariat at Geneva a copy for the purpose of record of the Persian-Chinese treaty of friendship signed at Rome in January 1920.—Havas.

IRISH WORLD CONGRESS.

China to be Represented.

Paris, January 22.

Twenty countries, including Britain, the Dominions, the United States and China, are to be represented at the Irish World Congress opening here to-morrow.

MARSHAL PETAIN'S APPOINTMENT.

Inspector-General of the French Army.

Paris, January 22.

Marshal Petain has been appointed Inspector-General of the French Army.—Havas.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2, 3 and 4.)

The question was brought up in the remanded case of Cheuk Hing, a Union Officer who appeared before the Magistrate this morning charged on two counts—one of assaulting the Chief Officer, of the Ningpo, L. J. Foulger, and the other of being on board without the permission of the Captain.

Mr. W. B. Hind defended. Mr. D. J. Lewis, who appeared to prosecute for Messrs. St. Paul and Smith, the Agents of the Ningpo, said that the vessel arrived in the harbour on Thursday and proceeded to the Wan-chai anchorage where she discharged a cargo of coal. The crew were perfectly satisfied. They worked on board that day and continued to do so the whole of the following morning. At a quarter to one in the afternoon, a dozen or more representatives from the Seamen's Union boarded the ship carrying banners. They were ordered off the ship by the Chief Officer, who saw in charge, the captain being ashore. Apparently when they left the ship, the defendant stayed behind, unknown to the Chief Officer. He appeared about half an hour later and, speaking to Mr. Foulger, asked to see the Captain. When told that the Captain was ashore, defendant produced a card bearing some words in English. He was ordered to leave the ship, but refused to do so. The Chief Officer stood in front of him, the gangway being at the man's back. When the order was repeated the defendant again refused, and striking Mr. Foulger on the chest, pushed past him and went forward. The Police flag was flown and the Police then came on board and arrested the defendant.

Examination by Mr. B. J. Lewis, witness said that half an hour after the delegation of the Union left the ship, the crew deserted in a body with the exception of the Boatswain, the No. 1 fireman and stewards. The men were perfectly satisfied until the arrival of picket.

Mr. Hind: I object to that, your Worship. I put it to you that the letter produced was the same letter that was produced to other Captains. A card was also handed in at the time. Witness: I was handed no letter at all, except a small blank card.

I put it to you that he handed both letter and card and that that letter contained a request to see the Captain of the crew.—No letter at all.

At the top of the gangway were three two Indians with revolvers?—There are four watchmen of B. and S. on board. One was near me at the time and saw what happened.

Defendant's story, said Mr. Hind, is that he came alongside in a launch and that he was the only one who went on board. All the others stayed behind on the launch.

Sergeant Dick, who arrested the defendant, deposed that he was told by defendant that he had a letter to deliver to the Captain. Cross-examined by Mr. Hind, witness said that the defendant said nothing to him about the Chief Officer refusing to take that letter.

Defendant said that when he made the request of seeing the Captain and handed the letter to the Chief Officer he was told by Mr. Foulger to wait. He stood near the gangway for that purpose when some twenty minutes later the police went aboard and arrested him. "I was afraid to go into the crew's quarters" added the defendant when cross-examined as to the allegation that he went into the crew's quarters.

In further examination, defendant said that when he handed in the letter he was pushed by the Chief Officer and told to wait. He was never at any time asked to leave the ship.

The evidence given by two other seamen who accompanied the defendant in the launch coincided so much with what the defendant said that his Worship openly expressed at the close that they were not giving the true facts.

I accept as substantially correct the Chief Officer's story, his Worship told Mr. Hind, don't believe the witnesses you have produced. I accept the Chief Officer's statement that the defendant pushed past him."

Mr. Hind argued that assuming that was what did occur, the assault as represented in that push must be very technical. A fine of \$25 was inflicted on the charge of assault. Discussion was then entered into in regard to the second charge of trespassing. Mr. Hind said that if the Ordinance was strictly applied, people who went aboard to see friends off were liable to be prosecuted, and in that respect would be regarded as stewards. He contended that the delegates were on perfectly lawful business, and until they were ordered off the ship could be said to possess the right to be on board.

On this point, Mr. Wood reserved his decision and proposed to set aside Wednesday afternoon to enter into fuller arguments on the question.

PRINCE AND SMITHFIELD SHOW. For the ensuing year the Prince of Wales has been elected President of the Smithfield Club.

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THE LATE POPE.

Memoir Of Benedict XV.

Benedict XV.—in lay nomenclature Giacomo della Chiesa, the historic See of Bologna as member of a titled family of the region of Genoa—was born at Pegli on November 21, 1854. Elected Pope in September 1914 at the age of 59, he was one of the youngest Pontiffs of modern times. As a youth he proceeded to the Roman College, where he studied philosophy and theology, besides receiving the prescribed ecclesiastical training. At this seminary was laid the foundation of his successes which characterized the studies of the future Pope. Having crowned his college career with several honours, the young priest entered the Academy of the ecclesiastical nobles, where he completed his educational career with training in the diplomatic branch of the Papacy.

Proceeding without any delay from his studies to the priesthood, Giacomo della Chiesa was ordained in 1878. Five years later, when still only 23, he was made one of the Camerieri Segreti Sopranumerari, a distinction carrying the title of Monseigneur and entailing the bearer to wear the costume of a lesser porporato. The intellectual qualities of the young prelate had already won the confidence of his superiors, and he was appointed Secretary to the Papal Embassy at the Spanish Court, remaining abroad until 1887, when he joined the department of Cardinal Rampolla, then Papal Secretary of State, with whom he became closely associated. For a number of years he was the chosen confidant of Leo XIII's State Secretary.

Consecrated Bishop in 1900, the distinguished prelate was seven years later honoured with the historic See of Bologna as Archbishop. In May 1914 he was elected to the Sacred College, and five months later was raised to the pinnacle of ecclesiastical greatness.

Benedict XV. was endowed with a remarkably active and penetrating mind, mastering rapidly the most difficult questions, and possessed the gift of expressing himself in an easy, convincing, and polished manner. His powers of memory were said to be phenomenal. The Pope's spiritual qualities won general reverence. Of inwoven integrity and true-hearted fidelity, Benedict XV. was remarkable for his piety. He loved to indulge, after his arduous labours as substitute for the Secretary of State, in the exercise of the Holy Ministry. He seldom, usually heard confessions in the Church of St. Eustachio. He loved to speak of God, especially to the Pilgrims, and his hearers were impressed by the profound piety that characterised his sermons. At the time of his election to the Papal Throne the Sacred College was torn by differences between the Teutonic members and their supporters and the other Cardinals, owing to the war; but no one had anything other than good to say of the prelate upon whom the choice fell.

The efforts of the late Pope to mitigate the hardships of the war are well known, and his Holiness intervened in 1917 with proposals for the cessation of strife. Last year witnessed a rapprochement between France and the Vatican, to which and other developments reference is made in our leader column.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

Yee Sang Fat has a big sale on to-day. See special page advertisement.

Powell's for "Theta" pure wool underwear.—Page 7.

Madge Kennedy is the leading lady in "Through the Wrong Door" now showing at the Kowloon Theatre.—Page 12.

Watson's advertise "E" Whisky on Page 6.

The N. Y. K. advise consignees of cargo of the arrival of the Inaba Maru.—Page 4.

There will be a Tea and Dinner Dance at the Regatta Hotel on January 30.—Page 4.

There will be a Mixed Nomenclature competition on the New Course at Fanning on January 30.—Page 4.

The Annual General Meeting of the Kowloon Land and Building Coy. will be held on February 10.—Page 4.

MARTIN'S
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PILLS
[for Ladies]

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pils in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely course may be adopted. Those who have been so much troubled with these, hence their enormous sale. It is a medicine that never comes out of fashion. It is sold in all the principal Dispensaries throughout the World, as well as in the following places:—
London, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, &c.

MARTIN'S
A PIOL & STEEL
PILLS
[for Ladies]

(Continued on page 8.)

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

ed as a stunt flier, and has now fallen in ten years' experience. On this occasion Stenson had enough gasoline to fly until sundown, but a faulty oil connection forced him to descend. Both he and his mechanic had their hands badly frozen. The maximum altitude reached was 5,700 feet.

Airpilot Edward Stenson, accompanied by a mechanic, Lilo Bertrand, in an all-metal monoplan, have set a new world record for continuous flying having landed this morning after 24 hours, 19 minutes and 35 seconds in the air. The previous record of 24 hours, 19 minutes and 35 seconds was made by two Frenchmen in 1930. Edward Stenson, who was too delicate for active service, was encased in training armor by Kelly Field, Texas during the war. He is unexcused.

NOTICE

NEW MUSIC

Rosy Cheeks
I aint nobody's darling
Yoo-Hoo
Sweet Lady
Say it with Music
When the Sun goes down
It must be someone
Strut: Miss Lizzie
Song of India
Dangerous Blues
Jealous of You
Humpty Dumpty
I've got the joys
Royal Garden Blues
Oh: Joy
Remember the Rose
I wonder if you still care for me

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EX-ACTIVE SERVICE
MEN'S ASSOCIATION.Successful Smoker at
City Hall.

Amal surroundings reminiscent of old times the Ex-Active Service Men's Association opened its activities with an enjoyable concert in the City Hall, kindly lent for the occasion, on Saturday night. In spite of several counter-attractions there was a very good attendance, about eighty persons participating in the evening's proceedings. Immediately on entering St. Andrew's Hall old associations were recalled by a signpost directing the way to Arras, Amiens, and other equally well-known, shell-swept areas of the Western Front. In the vicinity of the platform, surrounded by a liberal display of flags, one came across equally well-known battlefields—Somme, Gallipoli and a number of others. Opposite was an "Estaminet," which brought back pleasant recollections of Mademoiselle and her vin blanc, where the Hongkong Hotel boys liberally dispensed drinks "soft" and "hard," and sandwiches. A couple of hundred flags were utilised in brightening the usually dull interior of the building.

The Programme.

Mr. N. T. Macintosh, Vice-President, conducted the proceedings. An excellent programme had been arranged and was listened to with a considerable amount of pleasure by the audience. Mr. H. W. Smith was accompanist and led on the piano a number of the good old songs which were heartily taken up by the company. One wished that the programme had been more frequently interspersed with these impromptu items. The Victoria Quartette party, Messrs. Murphy, Best, Milliken and Hayward, rendered a number of appreciated items, and Mr. Pearson, Messrs. Hawthorne and Pearson, besides giving a song, delighted the company with some clever impersonations and imitations. Mr. Kingston effectively offered the "Deathless Army," and Mr. Batten capably contributed to the humorous element. Mr. Haggart (song), Mr. H. Wilson (humorous recitation), Mr. E. T. Crocker (song), Mr. Condon (recitation) and Messrs. Porter and Warbury (songs) were other appreciated "turns." The programme concluded with a couple of songs by Mr. R. B. Salisbury, accompanied by Miss Dorothy Jones of the "Quaints," entitled "Keep the old flag flying" and "The Boast-Boat of Old England."

Loneliness of Hongkong.

During the course of an interval in the evening's programme, Mr. T. M. Macintosh expressed regret at the unavailability of some of the President, Lieut. Malletson, V.C., who is at present away from the Colony. He thanked those who had contributed to the evening's entertainment, especially mentioning the valuable services of the energetic Hon. Secretary, Mr. Ollerton. During the last fortnight, he proceeded, he had been continually asked by all sorts of people to explain the objects of the Association. He frankly admitted it had been his misfortune to earn his bread on Sunday mornings when other members of the Association were apparently free to hold their meetings and therefore he apologised for not having been able to fully follow all that had been said and done during the formation of the Association. Mr. Macintosh desired it to be known that his reasons for the existence of the Association were entirely his own views and not those either of the Committee or the Association. Hongkong struck him as being an extraordinary lonely place and they wanted to introduce into Hongkong that spirit of fellowship and comradeship which was somehow strangely lacking (applause). He believed that there was only one way in which to destroy that loneliness and that was for all of them who had not already done so to fill up the membership forms. He believed that only in this way would they be able to end that spirit of loneliness from which he, in common with the rest of them, suffered. Another reason he wanted them to join that they were in order might welcome, wherever they could, their brothers who were still serving and show them that they had not forgotten the lessons they learnt a few years ago (Applause). After a brief, humorous reference to the "Mademoiselle of Amiens," Mr. Macintosh made a strong appeal for more members to join the Association. They must join, he said, with the firm intention that they were going to do away with this spirit of loneliness that came over them at times ten thousand miles from home. "Blighty" and to call them these men who were still serving.

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That appeared to him to be the real object of the Association. There must be a large number of men in the Colony who had had similar experiences to the ones of them. Mr. Macintosh concluded by thanking those who had contributed to the evening's programme.

Thanks.

The success of the concert was not a little due to the excellent arrangements made by the officials and Committee, particularly Mr. Ollerton, the Hon. Secretary and Mr. James, Hon. Treasurer, and Commissioner Gunner A. E. Way, M. B. E., of H. M. S. Tamar, who arranged the programme.

The Committee desire to thank the following for generous contributions: Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. (cigars), Hongkong Clear Store (cigarettes), Messrs. Galtbeck Macgregor (whiskey), Messrs. A. S. Watson (cigarettes), British-American Tobacco Company (cigarettes), Colonial Commercial Company (mixed drinks), Messrs. H. Rutledge and Son (mixed drinks), City Hall Committee (loan of hall), Messrs. Sang Lee and Co. (erection of stage and decoration), Alexandra Cafe (sandwiches), P. W. D. (loan of flags), Hongkong Hotel Company (boys, tables, chairs, glasses, sandwiches, etc.).

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 2.)

BRITISH POLITICS.

London, Jan. 21.
It is learned that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Chamberlain have reached an agreement to continue the present Coalition, concentrating on a policy of reduction of expenditure and taxation and attacking the Labour Party. It is considered that the likelihood of a collapse of the Coalition with a speedy election has been averted.
Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the Coalition-Liberal Conference at Westminster, emphasised that the urgent problem to-day was the restoration of world trade, to which the restoration of peace in Europe was essential and that the best had been done by the International Conference. It was impossible to revert to the old diplomatic methods of exchanging letters and dispatches. What had happened in France recently showed how warily they must tread among bristling national suspicions. He dwelt on the success of the Washington Conference, notably in restoring good Anglo-American understanding, on which the peace of the world largely depended. The impending Conference at Geneva would be in many respects the greatest ever held. Some contended that the League of Nations should have summoned it, but the greatest objection to this was the fact that such an invitation would out-rule the United States and Russia, whose attendance was most desirable. The nations of Europe without distinction had been invited to Geneva because it was necessary to end wars and rumours of wars, which had been fettering international business. Peace was impossible unless a real understanding was reached, followed by considerable reductions in armaments. Britain was setting an example by the reduction of her army, navy and air force, and it was essential to reduce the burden on the taxpayer without impairing the national security. He appealed to the nation to assist the Government in executing the recommendations of the Geddes Committee whose report, when published, would involve a most drastic and most ruthless cutting down and would provoke criticism and resistance. He concluded that the Coalition was necessary to foil revolutionary enterprise aiming at the overthrow of individual enterprise and to maintain Britain as the one great stable country, to which the world looked.

SHANTUNG QUESTION.

Washington, Jan. 21.
In the Senate during the debate on a resolution presented by Senator Walsh requesting President Harding to supply information regarding the Shantung controversy, Senator Underwood explained that the matter must be settled by the Sino-Japanese delegates. The Conference could not take up the question because the seven Conference Powers were committed by the Treaty of Versailles to support Japan. Senator Underwood believed that a settlement was very near.
Senator Lodge endorsed Senator Underwood's views. Both admitted that the Shantung question had prolonged the Conference. Senator Walsh, supporting the resolution, opined that the Senate might hesitate to accept the Quadruple Agreement if the Shantung problem was not solved.
Senator Lodge hoped the resolution would not be pressed at least until the Conference adjourned.
Senator Underwood said that any attempt to force a settlement would throw a monkey wrench into the machinery of the Conference.

THE ANCON TREATY.

Washington, Jan. 21.
The Ancon Treaty, which has also accepted President Harding's invitation to con-

NOTICE

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"HONGKONG EMPORIUM."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Washington, Jan. 21.
Mr. Hoover has written to the Merchants' Association, saying that a commercial treaty with Germany was originally planned, but it was decided to hold it up for the time being as it was believed the clauses of a political treaty with Germany would protect the interests of American business.

SOUTH AFRICAN MINERS.

Johannesburg, Jan. 19.
In consequence of the miners' strike no trams will run from mid-day, and there is considerable inconvenience through lack of power to businesses and industries. Ten thousand mine natives have already been repatriated. There are indications of a section of the dispute concerning the coalminers trending towards a settlement.

INTIMIDATION IN INDIA.

Delhi, Jan. 21.
The Council of State has rejected by 23 votes to 10 a motion advocating that a joint session of both Houses determine the lines for holding a conference of all shades of political opinion to consider the situation.
The Government has announced that it is considering measures to deal effectively with intimidation.

INDIAN TEA.

Calcutta, Jan. 21.
Giving evidence before the Indian Tariff Commission, the Chairman of the Indian Tea Commission favoured limited Imperial preference and strongly recommended abolition of the export duty on tea.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

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NELBUS 1st Feb. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
ELPENOR 14th Feb. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

PROTESILAUS 31st Jan. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
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(via Suez or Panama)

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Round trips occupying 5 days; including meals and 24 hours stay on board at Wuchow \$45.00.
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA.

From YOKOHAMA via KOBE, DAIREN & SHANGHAI.
The Company's Steamship "ARGON MARU"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 27th Jan. 1922 will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representatives and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within Ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA,
Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA.

From NEW YORK via YOKO- HAMA, KOBE, DAIREN & SHANGHAI.
The Company's Steamship "HAYANA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 27th Jan. 1922 will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within Ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA,
Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1922.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

I.R.C. 2nd XI v. C.S.C.C. 2nd XI.

These second strings met on the Civil Service ground on Saturday. Batting first, the Indians compiled 138 runs for the loss of five wickets and then declared. S. Abbas contributed 52 and O. Rumjahn 46 runs not out. Civil Service could not withstand the bowling of the Indians, and in 13 overs were all out for 41 runs. H. D. Rumjahn had five wickets to his credit for 10 runs, and H. B. Kitchell four wickets 17. The Indians thus won by a big margin. Scores:

I.R.C. 2nd XI.
E. Ali Moosdeen, run out 4
O. Rumjahn, not out 46
N. B. Kitchell, b. Cowan 21
S. Abbas, b. Cowan 52
E. Moosdeen, c. and b. Sandford 5
Y. A. Wahub, b. Cowan 2
Extras 8

Total (Five wickets, dec. 138)
A. H. Madar, b. Nazarin, A. Kitchell, H. D. Rumjahn, and M. Sadick did not bat.

Bowling analysis:—
O. M. R. W.
R. Taylor 8 1 24 —
E. Dunkley 9 1 27 —
W. Cowan 11 2 1 26 3
Spillet 4 1 23 —
W. Hill 4 1 24 —
Sandford 1 — 6 1

C.S.C.C. 2nd XI.

H. Sandford, c. Nazarin, b. Kitchell 4
R. Taylor, c. G. Rumjahn, b. H. D. Rumjahn 2
E. Dunkley, c. H. D. Rumjahn, b. Kitchell 4
F. Haynes, b. H. D. Rumjahn 0
G. Brookbank, b. H. D. Rumjahn 0
E. B. Spillet, b. Kitchell 0
W. Thornton, c. A. H. Madar, b. Kitchell 0
W. Cowan, c. A. H. Madar, b. H. D. Rumjahn 3
H. D. Rumjahn, not out 9
W. Hill, not out 0
B. Tachai, c. N. B. Kitchell, b. H. D. Rumjahn 11
Extras 5

Total 41
Bowling analysis:—
O. M. R. W.
H. D. Rumjahn 7 1 19 5
N. B. Kitchell 6 — 17 4

K.C.C. 2nd XI v. R.A.M.C.

Playing at Kowloon, R.A.M.C. beat the home team by 34 runs. Kowloon started well, but had bad luck in having three men run out. They finished with 75. Savage making merry with the tail-end to the tune of four wickets for nine runs. R.A.M.C. started well, but the result was in doubt right up to the fall of the eighth wicket. The last two proved equal to the job, however, and took the total to 129. Scores:

Kowloon.
L. J. Blackburn, b. Rhodes 21
F. E. Lawrence, run out 7
A. O. Brown, b. Rhodes 0
H. Overy, run out 17
F. Evelyn, run out 12
R. E. Lindell, c. Barnes, b. Savage 4
E. F. Spinks, c. and b. Savage 2
N. L. Laitton, b. Holland 9
C. Russell, b. Savage 0
W. B. Haslett, not out 10
L. Jack, c. Tumory, b. Savage 9
Extras 9

Total 95
Bowling analysis:—
O. M. R. W.
Hollands 14 — 41 1
Rhodes 7 — 36 2
Savage 6 1 — 9 4

R.A.M.C.

Sgt. Hollands, st. Evelyn, b. Overy 41
Capt. Rhodes, b. Brown 7
Capt. Tumory, b. Russell 0
Major Tomlinson, b. Spinks 17
Cpl. Savage, b. Lawrence, b. Spinks 4
Pte. Osborne, b. Overy 0
Cpl. Stone, c. Kaiton, b. Spinks 1
Pte. West, c. Blackburn, b. Russell 1

Total (for 6 wickets, dec.) 163
W. Vickers, M. Yue, T. O. Yeoh, did not bat.

Bowling analysis:—
O. M. R. W.
Davies 21 10 25 3
Baker 20 4 30 8
Graham 4 — 32 —
Downing 4 — 23 —

R.G.A.

Capt. Olliver, c. Vickers, b. Hoalim 5
Lieut. Chester, b. Yeoh 14

Pte. Barnes, c. Russell, b. Spinks 8
Sgt. Rodgers, c. Spinks, b. Spinks 23
Sgt. Wilkinson, not out 10
Extras 9

Total 129

Bowling analysis:—
O. M. R. W.
Brown 5 — 24 1
Russell 8 — 33 2
Haslett 8 — 13 —
Overy 6 1 21 2
Spinks 9 2 20 4
Lawrence 2 — 1 1

C.R.C. 2nd XI v. Police R.C.

C.R.C. second string was defeated by the Police by 111 runs at Happy Valley. C.R.C. could do no better than 39. Alexander and Gibb bowling, unchanged throughout the innings. The Police first pair put on 112 runs and the score eventually reached 150, the remaining nine wickets falling for only 38 runs. Scores:

C.R.C.
Chan Wing Cheung, st. Booker, b. Alexander 3
Wong Sik Lo, c. Ellwood, b. Gibb 7
Heng Sik Chung, b. Gibb 4
Lai Kuen, c. Booker, b. Alexander 7
Yew Man Hon, c. Purlue, b. Alexander 0
Cheung Wing Kin, b. Gibb 0
Wong Po Keung, c. King, b. Gibb 0
Leung Kam Kheung, c. and b. Alexander 1
Chan Sheng Wing, not out 7
Chan Yung, b. Gibb 4
Extras 0

Total 39
Bowling analysis:—
O. M. R. W.
Alexander 10 2 22 4
Gibb 9 3 17 5

Police.

C. F. Alexander, played on, b. Wong Po Keung 70
R. Earnshaw, c. and b. Wong Sik Chung 40
A. Grimmett, b. Wong Sik Chung 6
C. Earnshaw, c. and b. Wong Po Keung 14
F. E. Booker, c. and b. Wong Sik Chung 1
T. H. King, l.b.w., b. Wong Po Keung 1
C. G. Perdue, b. Wong Sik Chung 0
Ellwood, run out 1
Mackell, c. and b. Wong Po Keung 0
Keung, run out 5
Hallam, not out 4
Extras 2

Total 150
Bowling analysis:—
O. M. R. W.
Lai Kuen 1 0 21 0
Wong Sik Chung 7 1 37 0
Wong Po Keung 11 0 51 5
Yew Man Hon 2 0 19 0
Wong Sik Chung 5 0 17 4

University v. R.G.A.

The University gained an easy victory over the R.G.A. on their own ground, winning by 55 runs. For the University Ruffey played a fine innings of 73, including 15 five runs. The home team declared at 162 for and dismissed their opponents for 77. Scores:

University.
A. A. Rumjahn, b. Baker 9
T. E. Yeoh, c. Davies, b. Baker 11
F. R. Redmond, b. Baker 0
A. Hoalim, b. Davies 12
M. A. Hefey, b. Davies 73
M. B. Osman, not out 8
H. W. Bolhatchet, not out 0
R. A. Penonby-Fane, c. and b. Davies 31
Extras 23

Total (for 6 wickets, dec.) 163
W. Vickers, M. Yue, T. O. Yeoh, did not bat.

Bowling analysis:—
O. M. R. W.
Davies 21 10 25 3
Baker 20 4 30 8
Graham 4 — 32 —
Downing 4 — 23 —

R.G.A.

Capt. Olliver, c. Vickers, b. Hoalim 5
Lieut. Chester, b. Yeoh 14

Bdr. Baker, c. and b. Hoalim 1
Major Ragnall, b. Yeoh 0
Capt. Davies, b. Hoalim 14
Lt. Graham, wicket, b. Hoalim 7
Gnr. Skreets, c. and b. Rumjahn 17
Gnr. Parker, b. Hoalim 0
Major Downing, b. Yeoh 0
Gnr. Earles, b. Yeoh 5
Sgt. Stevens, not out 7
Extras 6

Total 77

Bowling analysis:—
O. M. R. W.
Yeoh 10 1 39 4
Hoalim 9 1 31 5
Rumjahn 1 — 31 1

FRIENDLY MATCHES.

H.K.C.C. v. Craigengower.
H.K.C.C. looked like sustaining a bad defeat at the hands of Craigengower on the latter's ground. H.K.C.C. battled first, and lost Blaker to the first ball of the match, bowled by Omar. Lammer captured his colleague's performance by dismissing Mitchell with his first ball, and two wickets were down for six. Three for ten, four for 33, five for 37 and eight for 75 showed the domination of the bowlers. Then Farthing and McNicoll altered the complexion of things and 133 showed for the ninth wicket. After their bad start the side did well to finish with 130. Craigengower found it hard to get runs, and no one made much of a stand. Losing the first wicket at 16, second at 30, and fifth at 70, they were all out for 97. A feature of the match was that the two Lammerets, L. E. and E. G., playing against each other, both topped the bowling figures, the former with 6 for 37 and the latter 5 for 35. Scores:

H.K.C.C.
C. Blaker, b. Omar 0
E. J. R. Mitchell, c. Marsh, b. Lammer 1
J. D. Humphreys, c. Abbas, b. Lammer 21
B. D. C. Morgan, b. Lammer 3
Major H. M. Edwards, c. Abbas, b. Omar 10
H. E. Hollands, b. Lammer 14
Major Wright, b. Lammer 2
R. G. Lammer, run out 4
F. H. Farthing, c. Hall, b. Lammer 39
L. D. McNicoll, not out 23
F. N. Young, b. Omar 5
Extras 9

Total 130
Bowling analysis:—
O. M. R. W.
Omar 15 5 36 3
Lammer 16 4 37 6
Abbas 6 — 32 —
Major 2 — 6 —

Craigengower.

S. J. J. Farthing 0
B. W. Bradbury, b. Lammer 11
L. E. Lammer, c. Blaker, b. Lammer 12
U. M. Omar, c. Blaker, b. Lammer 20
J. P. Wilson, c. Lammer, b. Farthing 4
Y. Abbas, c. Mitchell, b. Lammer 17
A. A. Fattiyad, b. Edwards 0
W. Marsh, run out 0
F. W. Major, c. and b. Edwards 1
W. Hall, not out 7
P. A. Dixon, c. Wright, b. Lammer 2
Extras 14

Total 97
Bowling analysis:—
O. M. R. W.
Farthing 9 1 29 2
Lammer 9 2 35 5
Young 3 1 11 —
Edwards 4 — 9 2

Kowloon v. C.R.C.

At the commencement of this match the wicket was very soft and Kowloon batsmen did what they liked with the bowling. After losing Thompson at five, Braga was joined by Macdonald, and the two hit out merrily. Two were out for 121, three for 161 and finally the innings was declared at five for 209. C.R.C. started unpromisingly with one out for two, two for 12, three for 27 and four for 42. Then

Bowling analysis:—
O. M. R. W.
Macdonald 9 1 22 1
Stalker 15 4 37 6
Spinks 6 — 27 —
Cochrane 4 — 27 —
James 4 3 — 17 1

Kowloon.

E. L. Braga, c. Ching 63
F. G. Thompson, b. Ng Sze-kwong 2
A. G. Macdonald, b. Ching 70
Capt. Spinks, c. Lee, b. Ching 15
C. I. Stapleton, not out 13
T. Cochran, b. Lee 22
Extras 16

Total (5 wickets, dec.) 209
J. Stalker, J. P. Robinson, C. C. Dance, C. P. James and W. T. Elson, did not bat.

Bowling analysis:—
O. M. R. W.
Ng Sze-kwong 11 — 62 1
Lee 10 3 — 58 1
Ching 10 — 73 3

C.R.C.

C. Choa, b. Macdonald 4
G. Hall, b. Stalker 1
Ng Sze-kwong, Thompson, b. Stalker 65
J. Wong, c. Thompson, b. Stalker 10
W. Gittins, c. and b. Stalker 27
H. C. Hunt, run out 1
H. Ching, b. James 5
A. J. Kew, c. Spinks, b. Stalker 0
Chan Man-woon, not out 0
Extras 3

Total 127

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 3.)

GERMAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Berlin, Jan. 21.
Official figures show that public companies in Germany last year increased their capital by over nineteen milliard marks, which is more than the entire capital of joint stock companies in 1913.

FIGHT PROMOTER IN TROUBLE.

New York, Jan. 21.

Tex Rickard, promoter inter sile of the Carpenter-Dempsey match, has been arrested at the instance of the Children's Society and charged with criminal assault. He was later released on one thousand dollars' bail.

Rickard surrendered immediately he heard that a warrant had been issued. Hitherto he has declined to make a statement, but a Children's Society official has explained that the charged is concerned with a girl of fifteen who, with two companions, is at present kept in custody charged with incorrigibility. Rickard will answer to his bail on the 25th.

GREAT BERLIN FIRE.

Berlin, Jan. 21.

A destructive fire has almost completely destroyed the chocolate factory of Tempelhof near Berlin. It is stated that eight hundred workers were injured. The damage is estimated from 40 to 50 million marks.

GERMAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

Berlin, Jan. 21.

A railway strike has been declared in Saxony.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

London, Jan. 21.

In the soccer-amateur international, England beat Wales by 7 goals to nil at Swansea.

Wales beat England at rugby at Cardiff by 23 to 6.

TERRIBLE TALE FROM RUSSIA.

Stockholm, Jan. 21.

Ex-Premier Branting has returned from the relief expedition to Smara. He has movingly appealed to the Swedish Government and people to help the starving Russians who are not only reduced to eating corpses but even compelled by the pangs of hunger to kill and devour their fellow victims.

RUSSO-GERMAN COLLABORATION.

Berlin, Jan. 21.

There are press reports of the arrival of Soviet plenipotentiaries charged to furnish guarantees necessary for effective Russo-German collaboration.

Bowling analysis:—
O. M. R. W.
Macdonald 9 1 22 1
Stalker 15 4 37 6
Spinks 6 — 27 —
Cochrane 4 — 27 —
James 4 3 — 17 1

"PUTNAM WEALE" IN PROPHECY MOOD.

Predicts Violent Struggles in Five Years.

London, Jan. 6.—Mr. Lenox Simpson writes in the Press from Washington, complaining of the total inadequacy of the treatment accorded Chinese matters. He says that little progress has been made regarding the real rehabilitation of China. The various declarations and possible guarantees treaties mean nothing, as further inroads into China's independence became impossible over a year ago. He complains that the railways have not engaged attention and the international finance question has not been put in the foreground though it is destined to the next five years to lead to the most violent struggles, and almost certainly to open warfare.

CHOLERA IN MANILA.
On account of the cholera outbreak in Manila, Admiral Strauss has denied shore leave to American sailors, states a report of the 5th inst.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Some Player!

BY BLOSSER



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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires
them to forward their names and addresses with communications
addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an
evidence of their bona fides.All communications intended for publication should be addressed
to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1922.

BENEDICT XV.

All Christendom must feel deeply affected by the sudden passing of Pope Benedict XV. The manner of the Pontiff's end was worthy of the head of his historic Church. Only a few days ago his Holiness sent King George a congratulatory message upon the Irish settlement; it was but on Saturday that the first Press cables regarding the Pope's critical condition reached the Colony; and at 4.20 yesterday morning an announcement arrived recording that the chief of Roman Catholicism had ceased to breathe. Death was due to pneumonia ensuing upon influenza bronchitis. It seems scarcely probable, but we must wait to learn whether the attack had any connection with the epidemic that has been raging in parts of Europe. Apparently it was in the early evening of Saturday, a little after 6 o'clock, that the watchers realised that their vigil was over. The cables show how impressive were the final scenes. His Holiness had received Communion at 2 o'clock in the morning, and not long afterwards Extreme Unction was administered at his request. As often happens, the patient rallied—the last flicker that precedes dissolution. The dying Pontiff, as the message movingly apprises us, “showed the deepest solicitude for those attending him, repeatedly thanking doctors and nurses,” and insistently appealing to Dr. Battistini, who had been at the bedside for many hours, to retire for rest.

Unlike many occupants of the Papal Throne in former and some in later times, Giacomo della Chiesa, who selected the title of Benedict XV., was of noble family. Born 67 years ago, he was ordained at the age of twenty-four, and in 1883 became Secretary to the Papal Embassy in Spain. In 1900 he was consecrated Bishop and in 1907 he became Archbishop of Bologna, while in May 1914 he was elected to the Sacred College—the institution of the Cardinals. It is often supposed that the Pope must be elected from that body. The head of the Church of Rome is elected by, but (theoretically, at least) not necessarily from the Cardinals; indeed, the elected need not even be an ecclesiastic, though he would have to be consecrated as Bishop before entering upon the duty of Vicar of Christ, as adherents of Romanism regard the Pope. Such elections, it need scarcely be said, do not occur in latter-day history; but the case of the deceased Pontiff was remarkable, because he was the junior Cardinal.

It was in September 1914, a month after the outbreak of the great war, that Benedict XV became the 263rd successor of St. Peter. His Holiness was therefore called upon to fulfil his high office under circumstances of altogether exceptional difficulty, and it can readily be believed that the terrible world conflict, besides saddening the soul, prejudiced the health of Benedict XV. It will easily be recalled that the Pope made efforts in the earlier stages of the war to effect an exchange of prisoners, a beneficent purpose frustrated by Germany. In 1917 Benedict made an unavailing attempt to bring about peace. Recently the Pope had cause for rejoicing over more than one matter of great moment. Last year a reconciliation took place with the French Government, which had been estranged from the Vatican for a dozen years through the separation of State and Church. His Holiness lived to hear of the signing of the Irish treaty, in which he naturally felt a special interest; and within recent weeks it has been reported that a settlement is in sight of the long-standing difference between the Vatican and the Quirinal consequent upon the former being dispossessed of temporal power when Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed king of united Italy. Comparatively short, the Pontificate of Benedict XV was not only an eminently eventful, but a worthy one.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

British Politics.

The political situation at Home—always so important to us individually when there and mostly forgotten by us when away—is in a rather interesting phase just now. The prospects of an early General Election seem to have faded a little, but although that event has been postponed later than at one time seemed likely the great parties are determined that it shall not find them unprepared. Ruter has reported a big Unionist demonstration in Glasgow and also a Liberal demonstration in London. And the main fact to emerge is that the Coalition is still wonderfully strong in spite of all the criticisms to which it has been subjected by the free and more independent spirits. The little band of Liberals, led by Mr. Asquith, who have broken away from the Coalition does not seem to have gathered very many recruits. The contention that the Coalition has outlived the days when it was a vital necessity has failed to convince—if one can judge by the reports in many of the leading Home journals. The bulk of the Unionist and Liberal M.P.s are still attached—one might almost say wedded—to the Coalition idea, and the public mind is undoubtedly impressed by the argument that the future demands the keeping of a united front. Mr. Lloyd George is unquestionably the popular idol—Ireland, the Anglo-French situation, the Reparations question and a host of other problems having been handled by him in little short of masterly fashion. And the public recognise these things and will doubtless give preponderating support to the group of which he is at the head. The “independents” both on the Liberal and the Conservative side, will do little but act as the necessary opposition. When one comes to review the chances of Labour it is difficult to arrive at a near estimate, though it is almost certain that Labour will poll heavier than ever before. The big question of unemployment relief, the manner in which the coal miners' strike was beaten by the Government and owners, and a host of other causes for disappointment will surely be reflected, but Labour will mostly find itself up against a combination of the “steady-going” Liberals and Conservatives. And against that it will not have much chance. It was not so very long ago when there were plenty of indications to suggest that the Coalition had had its day and that people were desirous of a change. To-day the Coalition is back on the pedestal—or very largely so—and for that reason we shall probably have an election before the popular wave has had time to subside. Mr. Lloyd George is nothing if not an opportunist.

Chinese Politics.

Speaking of political situation, we wonder if anybody here can intelligently follow what is happening in China just now. The recently appointed Premier, Liang Shih-yi, is on the point of resigning. General Wu Pui-foo is taking a bigger hand in things up north than a great many people thought he could ever succeed in doing, and there is little doubt that this big man of the Yangtze is playing an important role in the present political game. He has openly threatened to form a Government of his own and, in spite of denials to the contrary, he is in close touch with General Chan Kiang-ming of Canton. If these two men did join hands an entirely novel situation would be formed. President Sun Yat-sen and his “northern expedition” would need a lot of justifying. The other big Warlords of the north are not happy amongst themselves. That much is obvious from the relations existing between Chan Kiang-ming and Tso Kwan. Reports and rumours of move and counter-move on the Chinese political chessboard come to hand so rapidly that it is hopeless for one to try to follow the trend of events. But there are those who believe that before 1922 is very much older some definite move will be made to bring about the unification of the country. In view of the decisions read at the Washington Conference—especially in connection with the Shantung problem—there is greater need than ever to-day for a united China. Whether it will come as quickly as some seem to think is problematical when the existing situation is reviewed. That it ought to come and would be a blessing when it came will be doubted by no-one.

DAY BY DAY.

PLAY MAY NOT HAVE SO HIGH A PLACE IN THE DIVINE ECONOMY, BUT IT HAS, AS LEGITIMATE A PLACE AS PRAYER.
—J. G. Holland.

There was one non-fatal case of plague notified for the twenty-four hours ended Saturday.

A chance mistake—a wrong street number—leads to strange and surprising events. Through the “Wrong Door,” the notable film feature showing at the Kowloon Theatre this evening, Madge Kennedy in the leading role fairly excels herself.

Mr. T. Tsubokami, Acting Consul General for Japan, has been confined to his bed for the past few days. Yesterday he underwent a surgical operation at the Government Civil Hospital. The operation was a complete success, but he is still seriously ill.

During the week-end capacity houses laughed, and laughed again at the Coronet Theatre's splendid comedy programme showing again this evening. The delightful farce “Down on the Farm” and the clever burlesque “Perfectly Fiendish Flannigan” were both simply—well, simply delicious!

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., will give a short address on “The Washington Conference” to the Reading Circle of the Helena May Institute, on Thursday morning next, January 26th. The address will begin for this time only—at 11 a.m. instead of at the usual hour 10.30 a.m.—Advt.

GOLF.

A match between Shanghai and a scratch Hongkong team was played at Failing yesterday, resulting in a win for Shanghai by six to four.

ARMED ROBBERIES.

Five Serious Affairs Reported.

Reports from various outlying police stations reveal that no less than five armed robberies took place during the week-end, the proximity of the Chinese New Year being no doubt responsible for this epidemic of armed crime.

It was related in the first case that at Samsui-poo last night the accountant of a pawnshop, named the Wo-tai, was engaged in checking tickets behind the counter when a man, whom he knew casually, entered accompanied by three strangers.

After a short time spent in conversation, the accountant went into the kitchen, and was surprised to find that he was being followed. In spite of a struggle he was overpowered by the intruders and rendered helpless with a gag and rope. It was a very substantial haul which the robbers, who were armed with revolvers, subsequently carried away, comprising no less than \$3,200 worth of jewellery and money to the amount of \$154.

The second affair took place at Yau-mat on Saturday night when four men, armed with revolvers forced their way into a matched occupied by a family, at Chi-ma-yuen. Two boxes were broken open and money and property to the total value of \$480 were stolen.

The Island of Pingchau was raided by a large gang of armed men on Friday night and a large sum of money as well as valuable property was carried away. It appears that the gang first visited a shop during the absence of the master and forced a fooki to lead them to a room on the first floor where a sum of \$150 was extracted from two boxes.

Two houses in Wing On Street were subsequently visited by the gang, the inmates in each case being terrorised by a show of revolvers to such an extent that they offered no resistance when the robbers seized their money and property, which amounted to the large sum of \$4,000. One woman, however, raised the alarm and was in consequence attacked by one of the robbers and severely injured.

FREIGHTS ON COAL.

A Washington message says: The Inter-state Commerce Commission has disallowed Henry Ford's attempt to reduce by 20 per cent the freight rates on coal shipped on his Detroit, Toledo and Ironport Railroad.

MAJOR CASSEL'S CAR.

Allegations Against Local Garage.

Major Louis Cassel, of 10, The Peak, was sued by the United Motor Co., Ltd., in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, this morning, for \$238.45, for storage rent, work done and goods supplied.

There was a counterclaim. Defendant owned two motor cars in respect of which the plaintiff Company were employed as engineers and garage proprietors. In the latter part of June last year defendant sent his Napier car to the plaintiffs for repairs, with instructions to examine the air-pipe leading to the petrol tank, the air-cock on the petrol tank and the air pump. On no account were they to take down the carburettor.

Plaintiffs, after having done certain work, informed defendant that the car was in good running order and the air leak was stopped. Defendant tested the car and found such not to be the case. Contrary to their instructions, plaintiffs dismantled the carburettor and by careless workmanship, it was alleged, had damaged the car, in consequence of which defendant delivered the car to Messrs. J. B. Reeves and Co., motor engineers, of Yau-mat. Defendant counter-claimed damages against plaintiffs to the extent of \$365.20, and also claimed damages for depreciation of value.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. G. G. N. Ineson and Mr. F. G. Vaux appeared for defendant. Mr. Tinson said the claim for \$238.45 related to a Chandler car, which was admitted. The action simply proceeded on the counter-claim relating to the Napier car. He asked that defendant who was now in the position of plaintiff, should open the case.

Mr. Vaux outlined Major Cassel's case and said damage was done by implements unfitted to the work. In unscrewing a brass collar, instead of using proper instruments, a cold chisel and hammer were used. It was twice reported to Major Cassel that the air leak had been located and the car in good running order, but Major Cassel found it was almost impossible to get the car to go except by using a hand pump. The \$365.20 was not the sole measure of damages, Mr. Vaux continued. This was a show car in England and was very valuable. It was the only car of its kind in the Colony. If it had been ever been properly handled its value fell considerably. There came out to the Colony, new, in January last year.

Evidence regarding the history of the car and the alleged damage was given by Mr. D. S. Scott, of Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co. With regard to the repairs, the taking down might have been done all right according to the Hongkong standard, but it seemed to him rather roughly done. There were tool marks on several parts and on the petrol tank there was a small crack. Endeavours had been made to grind in this valve. It had been broken and in its place a brass plug had been supplied, which was rather rough workmanship compared with the rest of the car. Also the enamel on the tank was scratched.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tinson, witness said he had had no previous experience with this type of carburettor.

If Mr. Rowe had a knowledge of them and thought it desirable to take the carburettor down he would be quite entitled to do so. Witness said a man not on the firm's check-roll unpacked the car. They took special trouble with the car because it was valuable. It was built for an Indian potentate who subsequently cancelled his order. The car was exhibited at Olympia.

Mr. Scott was cross-examined at great length, mostly on technical matters. At one stage His Lordship remarked that the case was getting too technical and he would have like an assessor.

It was decided, however, to go on with the case. In reply to further cross-examination, Mr. Scott said he considered the tools sent out with the car were poor. They were not suitable and would do damage. Witness considered the scratch on the enamel as a pious damage, considering that there were some fourteen to twenty coats. Mr. Scott did not know that before the car was handed over to the plaintiff company it was in the hands of other people.

Mr. Vaux read Major Cassel's evidence (taken on commission). The car developed a number of faults which needed adjustment. These faults were rectified by Mr. Weir in Major Cassel's

private garage in April.

With regard to the alleged damage done by the plaintiff company, witness stated that he forbade Mr. Rowe to take down the carburettor, but when he saw the car he found that the carburettor had been taken down and various parts were spread about the garage. Witness then described the alleged damage done to the car. Mr. Rowe reported that the car was in good running order. Witness found this was not so and handed it over to Messrs. Reeves and Co.

Major Cassel's Indian chauffeur gave evidence to the effect that he saw a hammer and chisel being used to take down the carburettor. Witness had never driven a Napier car before, but he had driven Sunbeam, Siddleley, Overland, Chandler and other well-known makes. The case was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

WOMAN FOR A WHITLEY COUNCIL.

One of the ten seats on the Civil Service Confederation of the National Whitley Council is to be filled by a woman.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the “Hongkong Telegraph.”

“Buck Up, Queen's.”

Sir—The following are two extracts from the Report read at the Queen's College prize distribution:

(1) “To... we offer congratulations upon his appointment as Honorary Chaplain to His Majesty's Forces with the rank of Captain.”

(2) “We are unable to boast this year of having gained either the King Edward or President's Scholarship since our best boys entered for the July Examination.”

I beg to ask is (1) a very great distinction and is (2) a logical remark?

Come along, Queen's. Buck Up! With a Captain on your Staff and with an assumption that Scholarships can be won—well! You ought to!

Yours etc.,

“Q.”

Hongkong, Jan 23rd, 1922.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

AY, it's a true saying that ya things could be a lot better than may lead a horse to the water but they are even now. For one ye canna' gar him drink. The Government is beginning to find that out w' regard to the volunteers. It's a tricky business right enough. At the bare mention o' conscription again we get very excited and the newspapers get to throwing fits about the liberty of the subject, etc. Men get more than enough o' the mild kind o' Prussianism which prevailed during the war and were glad to bundle up their gear and return it to store at the very first opportunity.

To the call for volunteers very few responded. Now, apparently, lots of them that did join up are no' coming up to the scratch. Which just goes to disprove the old saw about one volunteer being worth ten pressed men. Our worthy legislators have an idea that by separating a man from \$35 a year they're going to run enthusiasm up to blood heat. They'd have more success if they'd announce a series o' booby prizes for the worst shots and the most awkward men in the Corps. Twenty-five bucks a year is no' a deterrent anyway. Ye can hardly get round the island w' a stop over at Repulse Bay for that nowadays. No, there's no getting away from it. Ye canna' make a soldier without discipline. And discipline canna' be got without force o' some kind or another to back it up. I think we'll have to go back to conscription before we can hope to have an efficient defence force. Either do that or chuck the whole thing altogether and save the money. Now dinna' ye be getting hot under the collar and start shooting out your neck. We've tried both ways. In point of numbers the war way was of course best. In efficiency apparently it was too.

Let each of us take the thing personally. I was fed up during the war. At the first opportunity I chucked in my hand. I never rejoined as a volunteer. Conscription to-morrow and I'd moan like all that but once get me on the left forming platoon or tinkering w' a machine gun or running an oil engine and there'd be no question of efficiency. We all growled when we had to but we did our best for all that excepting a few that naturally had to be different from the rest and landed at long last in the Detention Barracks. Take rifle shooting. I've got to shoot to-morrow, for instance. From now to the time I'm on the range I bear w' a sore head has a loving disposition compared w' me. But once down on my belly, my legs well spread out and curling the butt-end of my gun, there's no a keener shot on the range. Most of our growling was all camouflage anyway. I've known men spilling over w' Bolshevikism and muttering sideways all the time on parade who spent hours and hours on the drawing room carpet or the verandah aiming and practising the “mad minute.” So do you. Come own up, you did it yourself, conscript and all as you were. No, it's got to be all or none. I say. Let's stop playing w' the thing. Either we have a Defence Force or none at all. I say it that way rather than appeal for more volunteers or exhort those present volunteers move on one way or the other to buck up. Of course, mind ye, other

Machine gun work is also a soul-bombing, spare time occupation if it's confined to learning the names of the 37 parts and at the end have only a suspicion of how the blasted thing works. I've spent hours listening to the parrot-like drone of an instructor and at the finish wasn't quite sure if the crank handle wasn't only put there in order to make stoppages. Last week's Volunteers Orders says, *inter alia* (no, that's no' a part of the gun) w' regard to Machine Gun drills: “As training is progressive, it is essential that attendances should be consecutive.” Quite so, and sounds sensible too. In other words the officer says there, more parts you discover. Look here, there's far too much gup about yon Machine Gun. I've had my head so filled up w' detail about the internals of a machine gun that I've not been able to fire it when I got the chance. I've learnt far more about the blame thing in an hour at a canteen bar than in a month o' Sundays at drill.

Our old company-sergeant major taught us more about the gun by making us think out and answer a simple question than all the progressive drill we ever got. Here's one of his. Oh, it looks very simple, I know, but I recommend it as a home lesson to all present day machine gunners.

Question.—A cartridge has been pulled out of the belt. The gun stops firing. If you now remove the lock what do you find? And why?

You can work that out on paper but I can recommend the canteen counter, the index finger and a plentiful supply of beer slops. A critical audience helps lots in keeping ye from being too sure of yourself.

Ay, you were the days. Well, what's it to be. Are the present volunteers going to take a pull at themselves or have the old ones got to join up and shame them into it? Oooh, stop this appeal for more volunteers or exhort those present volunteers move on one way or the other to buck up. Of course, mind ye, other

Here Is Good News.

YEE SANG FAT CO.



TO-DAY

SEE OUR WINDOW
DISPLAYand let the merchandise
speak for itself!See our Advertisement
on Page 9.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

JAPAN'S POLICY.

New Premier's Latest
Speech.

The Acting Consul General for Japan has received the following statement, addressed to him by the Japanese Premier on the subject of Japan's diplomatic policy. Speaking in the Diet on Friday last the new Premier said:— "On account of the long and protracted illness of His Majesty the Emperor, His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince was constituted the Regent in accordance with the provisions of the constitutional law on November 25th, last and has since then conducted the affairs of State on behalf of His august Father."

As regards the question of the limitation of armaments as well as the Pacific and Far Eastern questions, the Government, in acceptance of the invitation from the United States of America, sent their delegates to Washington some time ago, and are exercising their best efforts to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement with the Powers concerned on these subjects. In fact, the agreement having for its object the definite establishment of general peace in the Pacific has already been signed, while a treaty, relative to the limitation of armaments is on point of receiving signature.

Actuated by a sense of justice and humanity and prompted by a strong desire for the establishment of universal peace, this Government is conducting its affairs which arise in connection with the Washington Conference in accordance with the principles of justice and fairness and, fortunately, through the harmonious co-operation of the Powers represented at the conference the desired end is now on the verge of being achieved.

As regards China, our country has made it her guiding principle to maintain and consolidate the relations of good neighbourliness with that country, and, at the Washington Conference suitable arrangement in conformity with this principle are now in course of being reached with the interested Powers on the various questions pertaining to China. About the Shantung question in particular, the Government is impelled by a desire for a speedy and satisfactory settlement and is carrying on pour-parlers with China in a spirit of frankness and magnanimity. As for Siberia, it is the earnest desire of the Government that political stability and order should be restored in that region as soon as possible, enabling us to withdraw all our troops now stationed there. Further our Government, in compliance with the wishes of the China Government, is conducting negotiations with them at Dairen in regard to the questions of commerce, etc.

As the result of the reduction of armaments agreed upon at the Washington Conference, it is expected that there will be a certain surplus in the finances of the State and it is incumbent upon us to consider carefully in advance the means of disposing of such surplus. The Government is contemplating to employ it in such a manner as to increase the amount of the subsidy given to the improvement of waterways.

As a principal member of the League of Nations as well as of the Washington Conference, the influence of our country in the councils of the world is ever increasingly apparent, with the result of a corresponding increase in the weight of our responsibilities. It is expected that with the reduction of armaments as a fruit of the Washington Conference, the nations of the world will devote their energies to the development of their trade and industry as well as to the promotion of their general culture. In such a period as this, our country, having regard to her position in the world, should further improve means of traffic and communication and develop her trade and industry with a view to holding her own in the economic competition of the world, thus contributing to the progress of civilization.

2960 FOR A JAN STEEN PICTURE. At Sotheby's a small picture by Jan Steen, "Burlesque Musicians," was sold for £960.

SIX YEARS TO TOUR-DIOCESE. Division of the existing Diocese of Manchester, which includes three-fourths of Lancashire, into three dioceses, was recommended at a meeting of the Manchester Diocesan Conference. The Bishop of Manchester said it would take him six years to get to every church in the present diocese.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER

OWING TO FALL IN PRICES

IN AUSTRALIA

we have reduced our

"DAISY" BUTTER to \$1.10 per lb.

"DIARYMAID" " 1.00 "

FURTHER REDUCTIONS ARE ANTICIPATED

The above two brands have no rivals on the market.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

H.K. Rifle League.

H.M.S. TAMAR v. DOCKYARD
RIFLE CLUB.At Stonecutters, on Saturday.
H.M.S. TAMAR.

Name.	240 yds.	300 yds.	360 yds.	Total.
Sergt. Cross	31	30	25	86
P. O. Reynolds	31	30	25	86
S. P. O. Patey	28	29	25	82
Sergt. Stapleton	26	27	27	80
Sergt. Cordon	27	25	27	79
Cr. Sergt. Payne	25	22	30	77
Upl. Stevenson	25	20	11	56
Pte. Rookes	18	24	8	50
Total	240	240	240	559

DOCKYARD R.C.

Mr. McGuigan	27	31	20	78
Mr. Sampson	26	25	23	74
Mr. Williams	23	29	17	69
Mr. Wimple	27	28	17	72
Mr. Nicholson	24	29	17	70
Mr. Hagger	22	20	24	66
Mr. Pritchard	22	20	17	59
Mr. Lamerton	26	21	11	58
Total	240	240	240	551

H.M.S. Tamar won by 33 points.

H.M.S. HAWKINS v. H.M.S.
AMBROSE.

At Tai Hang on Friday.

H.M.S. HAWKINS.

Name.	240 yds.	300 yds.	360 yds.	Total.
Pte. Packham	26	30	24	80
C. P. O. Hamlet	24	27	19	70
C. S. Nash	30	26	9	65
A. B. Gilley	25	30	19	74
Mr. Moss	27	32	28	87
Mr. Brooks	30	29	28	87
Mr. Bruce	24	31	19	74
C. P. O. Cocks	22	26	22	70
Total	240	240	240	607

H.M.S. AMBROSE.

P. O. Parish	22	10	20	52
P. O. Cole	24	20	16	60
C. S. Nash	28	26	31	85
L. Sergt. Newton	25	27	22	74
Cpl. Quaintance	25	22	19	66
Pte. Fitcher	22	28	8	58
Pte. Linden	22	28	21	71
Pte. Kirk	29	31	31	91
Total	240	240	240	557

H.M.S. Hawkins won by 40 points.

H.M.S. Hawkins and H.M.S. Merlin have been admitted to the League.

TO-DAYS
MISCELLANY.

A London journal recalls that the annual Smithfield Cattle Show originated in a dual inspiration. Francis Duke of Bedford noticed that the prospect of Christmas feasting ensured the appearance at Smithfield of fat cattle and the attendance of England's stock-breeders. He hoped to arouse a spirit of emulation by the offer of prizes. The conservatism of the farmers was proof against his logic, but succumbed to his blandishments. He invited them to Wotton. A sheep-shearing match was the excuse, a good hearty dinner the method, "The Smithfield Cattle and Sheep Society" the result.



J. T. SHAW

TEL 392

EVENING DRESS WEAR

— NEW STOCKS JUST —

— RECEIVED —

OF ALL THE ESSENTIALS

FOR SMART EVENING WEAR

DRESS	TIES	DRESS	COLLARS
"	SHIRTS	"	GLOVES
"	VESTS	"	SOCKS
"	PUMPS	"	OXFORDS
SILK	SCARVES	"	STUDS

SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR

NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL



NOW SHOWING

"THETA"

PURE WOOL

UNSHRINKABLE

UNDERWEAR

IN ALL WEIGHTS.

"THETA" Underwear is beautifully soft and non-irritating, and offers the best value obtainable.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

The following Ports have been added to our list

CALDBECK'S ROYAL TAWNY

\$43 per case duty paid

GUIMARAENS CROWN VINTAGE

\$48 per case duty paid

GUIMARAENS DRY WHITE PORT

\$40 per case duty paid

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MAKERS, EXPERT TUNERS & REPAIRERS.

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MANUFACTURERS

OF

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, PASTE

STARS, EGG NOODLES &c.

RING UP—2230.

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THE KING OF WATER PAINTS

No flaking, cracking, and high durability

the quality made in the most perfect way

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your House."

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

Sole Agents

Hongkong & South China.



"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

Ropes and Residences.

Whether a company can undertake business no mention of which is made in its name was a point that came up in the Supreme Court, before the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees-Davies) on Saturday.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster presented a petition on behalf of the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., for confirmation of a special resolution altering the memorandum of association of the Company. Counsel explained that the old memorandum of association was the original under which the Company was incorporated in 1883. The petition was to change the old memorandum to modern form. The most material alteration was to enable the Company to build Chinese tenement houses. The Company had vacant land in Belcher Street and having a reserve of \$60,000 explained Counsel, they thought it desirable to build on it.

His Lordship pointed out that the name of a company was supposed to have some reference to its objects.

Mr. Alabaster replied that there had been certain cases at Home in which the name of the company was not required to be changed. The most recent example in the Colony was the China Fire case. Counsel proceeded to read the decision of Mr. Justice Gompertz on this case, explaining that there was a company described as fire insurance and which undertook marine insurance.

His Lordship thought it desirable that the name of a company should communicate its objects.

Counsel submitted that they were only proposing to make use of their own land and the building would be entirely subsidiary to the present business. He understood that there were no objections to the petition. With regard to the name, the Company placed itself in the hands of the Court, but the Company's primary object was the rope manufacturing business and the building was only to utilise the reserve funds.

The Judge intimated that unless the Company were prepared to amend its name he would not give an order that day. It seemed to him an extraordinary position—to call a company by a name wholly outside the scope of its activities. He would like to read through the other cases. His Lordship thought that perhaps the Company would be prepared to extend its title.

Mr. Alabaster: But I have described a fire insurance company that was allowed to do marine insurance.

Counsel quoted cases in which the name of the company was not required to be changed.

After some further argument, His Lordship said he was prepared to make an order on the general application, but as at present advised he would require alterations in the name of the Company, to give some indication of its activities. He would like to read through the cases on the point and would reserve his decision.

Mr. Alabaster asked permission to file another affidavit stating what effect it would have on the Company if its name had to be changed.

This was granted.

CAMERA NEWS



Queen Mary accompanied Princess Mary and Lord Lascelles when they made their first public appearance since the announcement of their betrothal.



When this little boy cried Queen Mary stooped to dry his tears. This was when she opened the Stowage Hughes Fields Deptford as a school for babies from two to seven.



Earl Grey of Fallodon out walking with his fiancée, Lady Glenconner. This is their first photograph together since the engagement of the famous English statesman was announced.



Ex-Emperor Carl, last of the Hapsburgs, and his wife, Zita, going into exile on the Island of Madeira—and the natives crowd about them doffing their hats.



M. BARMAN PESTONJI WADIA.

M. Barman Pestonji Wadia, organiser of the first labour union in India and now a powerful newspaper man leader of the Nationalist party.



PRINCESS NAGAKO, AT RIGHT, AND HER PARENTS.

Princess Nagako is betrothed to Prince Hirohito, recently named regent of the Japanese empire owing to the poor health of his father, the present emperor. The forthcoming wedding of the couple is expected to be one of the most important events in years in Japan.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

The Duff Alarm Clock.

BY ALLMAN



Here is good news!

YEE SANG FAT CO.

See our
Window
Display
to-day &
to-morrow
and let the
Merchandise
speak for
itself!



The
more you
buy
the
more you
save.

Hosiery

Big Saving in Ladies' Hose

Fine Cotton Hose
(Black or Brown) 3 pairs for \$1

Fibre Silk Hose
(White, Brown & Grey) 90 cts. a pair

Fine Silk Hose
(Black only) \$1.25 a pair

Ladies' Sweaters & Raincoats

Out they go. Don't Miss these
Bargains.

Silk Sweaters
Usually from \$13.50 to \$18.00 now \$5.00

All Wool or Silk & Wool Sweaters
Usually from \$17.50 to \$27.50 now \$7.50

Raincoats.
Usually from \$16.00 to \$20.00 now \$9.75

Woollen and Fur Scarves

Save 1/3 to
1/2
Now

Children's Wear

A big Saving in this Dept.
Children's Gowns, Coats,
Blankets.
All at
Bargain Prices.

Overcoats and Hats For Girls & Ladies.

GREATLY REDUCED.

All Coats and Hats must be sold.
Here are the prices that will sell them quickly!

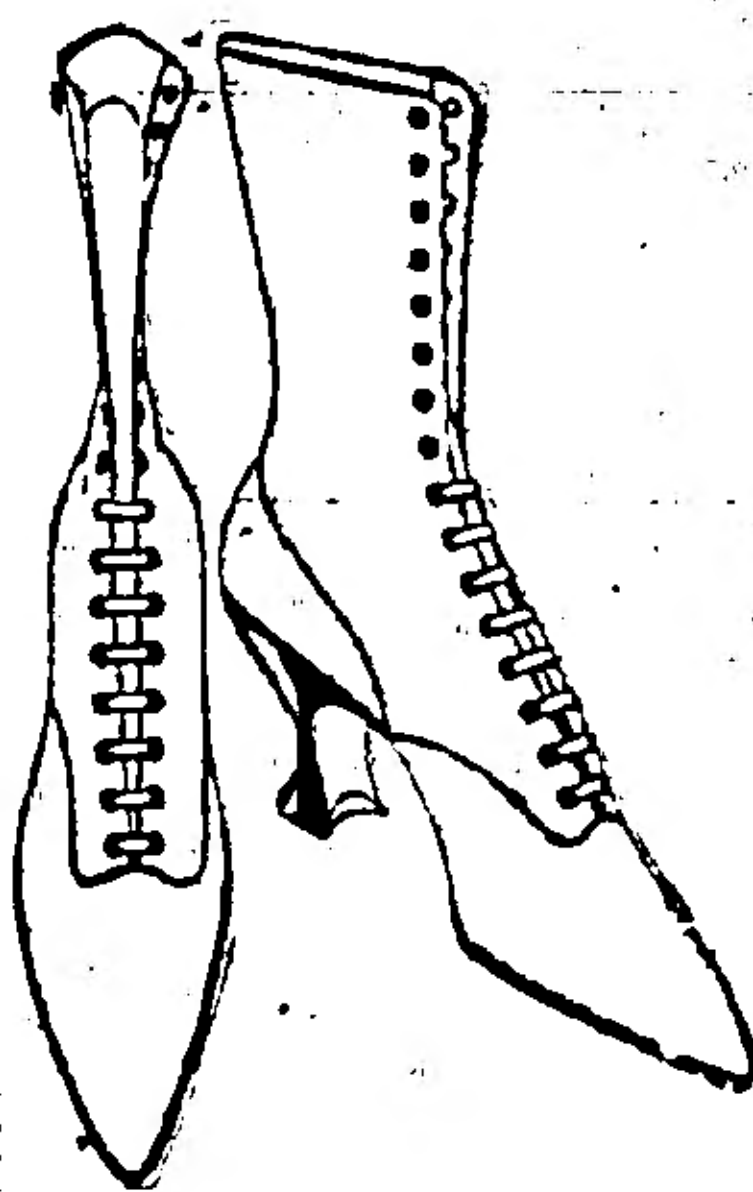
OVERCOATS ... \$11.50, \$14.00 & \$26.50
Usual Prices \$15.50, \$23.00 & \$40.00

HATS ... \$3.50, \$5.00 & \$6.00
Usual Prices \$6.00, \$8.50 & \$10.50

Come early and made your selection.

Shoes

Buy a new pair and save money.



LADIES' BOOTS

For the Wet Weather.

Will keep you warm and
dry.

In Black Calf or Grey Kid

\$7.00 a pair
Usual Prices \$13.50 to \$18.00

VERY LOW PRICES
FOR GENTS' FOOTWEAR.

Extra Special.

FOR GIRLS:

GIRLS' VELVET OR WOOLLEN COATS.

Usually \$15.00 to \$20.00

Sale \$9.50

Usually \$22.50 to \$25.00

Sale \$15.00

FOR BOYS:

WOOLLEN SWEATERS.

Sale \$2.25

Gent's Felt Hats

at clearing prices
\$2.75 and \$3.75 each.

Others ... \$4.50, \$5.50 & \$12.50
Usual Prices ... \$5.50, \$7.50 & \$15.00

Gent's Silk Neckwear

A big saving at these prices
if you require several neckties.
50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

SILK KNITTED TIES.
Clearing at \$1.25.

Gent's. White Handkerchiefs

at Prices you'll like.

\$1.85 a dozen.

Gent's. Woollen Overcoats, Suits & Pants

For quick clearance.

Over } \$17.50, \$23.50, \$29.50
Coats }

Suits \$26.50 a Suit.

Grey Flannel Pants \$7.50 a pair

Many other
special
bargains
that are
not
advertised.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Come
early.
Don't miss
this
opportunity.

CAMERA NEWS



This is Miss Marjorie Rothschild in Paris. Her cat's name is Minouche. It catches no mice, for it is a toy cat, the latest rage with the mademoiselles of Paris.



Carl and Zita will have to worry along in exile in this house on the island of Madeira. They have a dozen luxurious rooms and all modern conveniences and nothing to do but enjoy the beautiful scenery.



The little fellow shaking hands in Viscount Shibusawa, the richest man in Japan.



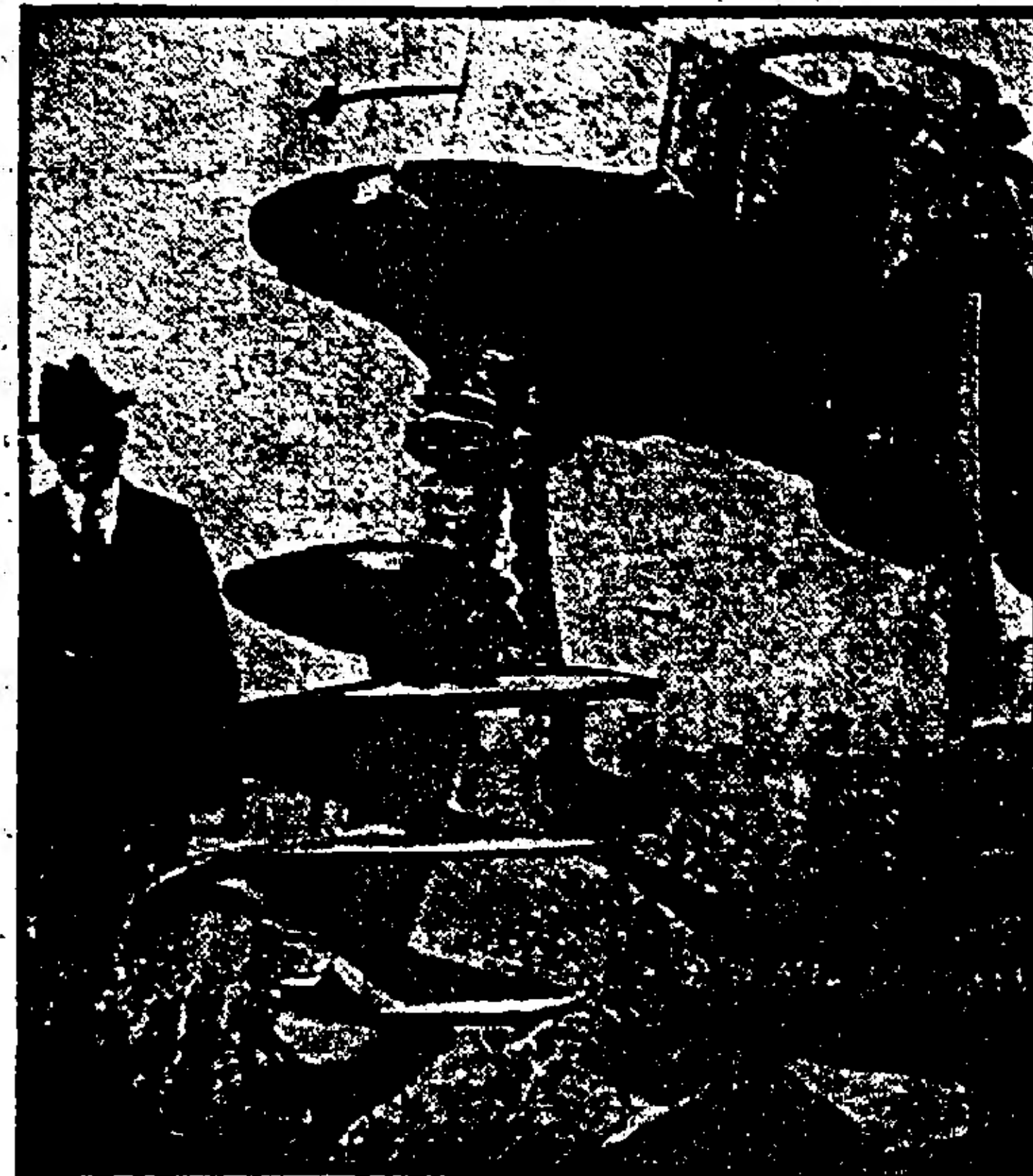
These girls aren't wearing wigs because they haven't beautiful hair. They've just been admitted to the bar and are following the time-honoured custom followed by brother barristers. They are Miss A.S. Deverell, left, and Miss M. Kyle, the first two women to be called to the bar in Ireland.



Arthur J. Ballour, joking with Mr. Hughes. Picture snapped at Washington.



Masked society women in England are blacking boots to gain funds for their pet charities. This woman is doing it to aid Bartholomew's Hospital in London.



This huge boring machine plants 80 telephone poles a day. The auger digs a hole seven feet deep and two feet in diameter. The machine then lifts a 50-foot pole and sticks it in the hole. Three minutes to a pole.



Maybe Charlie Chaplin is engaged to May Collins—and maybe he isn't. Anyway, this \$2,500 gray fox fur was bought in Paris for May by Charlie.



Lula Mayflower's head has not been turned by the honours she received at the Chicago International Livestock Exposition where this handsome yearling cow was tagged with three championship ribbons, including the grand award. Lula was reared and exhibited by the University of California farm at Davis, Cal., and was sold for \$1,435 following the livestock show.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



MAIDEN TRIP
T.S. EMPRESS OF CANADA.
 FROM HONGKONG ABOUT APRIL 5th
 Connecting with
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND.
 FROM QUEBEC, MAY 4th.
HOME THROUGH CANADA.
 HONGKONG to ENGLAND
 VIA

Ss. Nippon, Nagasaki (Mojil) Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

From	Due	From	Due
Hongkong	Vancouver	Canada	England
Monteagle	Feb. 5	Minneapolis	Mar. 12
E. of Japan	Feb. 13	Metamora	Mar. 14
E. of Russia	Mar. 23	E. of Britain	Apr. 22
E. of Asia	Mar. 23	E. of Scotland	May 4
Monteagle	Apr. 13	E. of Scotland	May 12
E. of Japan	Apr. 13	E. of Scotland	May 12
E. of Russia	Apr. 20	E. of France	May 15

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.

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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI THE ISLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA M.	20,000	Jan. 31	SPERSIA M.	9,000	Mar. 29
TENTO M.	22,000	Feb. 11	SHINYO M.	22,000	Mar. 8
KOREA M.	20,000	Feb. 24	TAIYO M.	22,000	Apr. 4

Calling at Dairen and omitting call Shanghai.
 † Calling at Dairen. † Call at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA IANHA, JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA, CEBU, BALBUA, CALLAO, MULLENDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
* GINYO MARU	15,500	Feb. 25th
ANYO MARU	13,500	Mar. 31st
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 13th

* Omit Manila.

For full information regarding passengers, freight, and sailings apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton. Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO.

† "WEST CHOPAKA" ... 26th January.

† Also, cargo accepted for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian

Overland Common Points.

HONGKONG OFFICE—1007 Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd., Tel. 2073.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.



(United Netherlands Navigation Company)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences.)

Regular monthly service between

Japan ports, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila

and

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, Bremen

Steamers	For	Sailing on or about
ONDEKERK	Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	21st Jan.
ADJA	Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	10th Feb.
ALDABI	Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th Mar.
TJISONDARI	Amsterdam, Rotterdam & Hamburg	10th Apr.
ROTTI	Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th May.

For full particulars please apply to

JAVA CHINA JAPAN LYN

General Agents,
 York Building.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



ON THE BERTH FOR

NEW YORK via Suez.

S.S. "Robert Dollar"	Jan. 25.
S.S. "Esther Dollar"	Feb. 5.
S.S. "M. S. Dollar"	Mar. 4.
SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE and VANCOUVER.	
S.S. "Harold Dollar"	Mar. 5.
S.S. "Bessie Dollar"	Mar. 17.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

3rd Flr. Can. Post Office Bldg. Tel. 775 & 793



Operating following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.

For SEATTLE & VICTORIA, B.C.

Via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

S.S. Wenatchee	For Seattle	Jan. 26.	Feb. 14.
Bay State	For Seattle	Feb. 9.	Feb. 28.

MANILA SERVICE.

S.S. Wenatchee	Jan.
Bay State	Jan. 30.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common points

Passengers and Freight Particulars, apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE

5th Floor, Union Building.
 Telephone 2477 & 2478.

PASSENGER OFFICE.
 Queen's Bldg. 2, Ice House St.



PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

S.S. LAKE FARRAR January

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Union Building.
 Tel. 2477 & 2478.

PASSENGER OFFICE.
 Queen's Bldg. 2, Ice House St.

SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON
 via PANAMA.

S.S. SATSUMA 20th February.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINE INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th floor, Union Building.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

Singapore & Belawan Deli direct.

21st January.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.
 "NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

Trans-Pacific Service
 HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.

S.S. CHINA S.S. NANKING

Feb. 20th. at noon

Java Service

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE & BATAVIA

S.S. NILE

February 3rd.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada
 also
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURRIDGE, GENERAL AGENT

Prince's Building,
 Telephone, Passengers Dept.
 No. 1934.

Ice House Street,
 Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent,
 No. 2161.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.)

AND
 AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF CAMBRIDGE"	via Suez Canal	20th January.
"CITY OF DURHAM"	via Suez Canal	30th January.
"KEEMUN"	via Suez Canal	10th February.

† Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.
 HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-

GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

Telegraph Co., from Shanghai.

Maugras s.s. Porthos, Peking.

Schrijver Trading Society

from Yokohama.

Layymen 23 Desvoeux Road.

from Shanghai.

Yutaihow Chungshu Street.

from Chefoo.

Yueshouching Great Eastern

Hotel, from Hangchow.

Mr. Dongfoe 334 Queens Road.

from Shanghai.

Leo Wan Lam H.K. Motor Car

Co. from Shanghai.

Likwailong Garner Quelch,

from Shanghai.

Couipackret 8 Babinodon, from

Nagasaki.

Chanzyppor Caine Road, from

Tientsin.

Yiktaichauk, from Shanghai.

Kwongchungcheong, Chinkian.

TH. KRING Superintendant

Hongkong, Jan. 19, 1922.

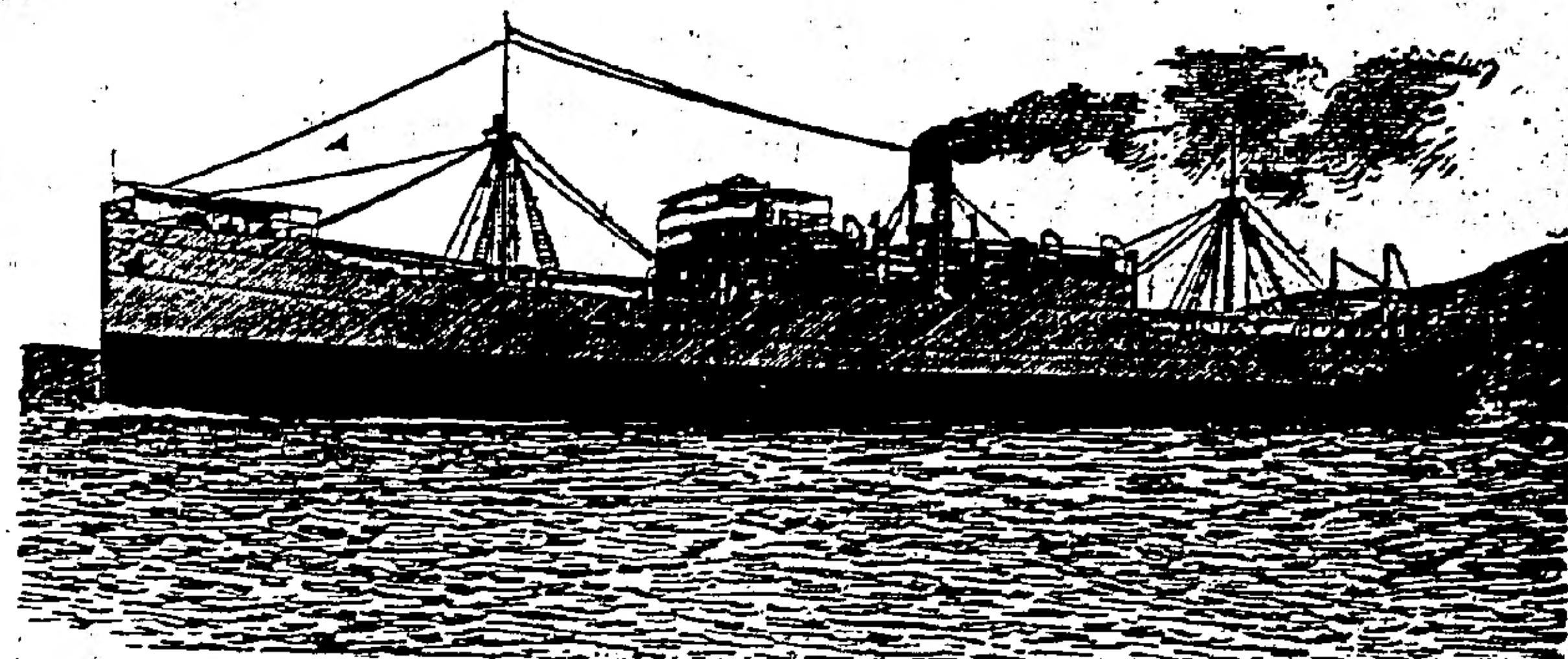
THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO HONGKONG"

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering, First and Second Edition.

Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
 Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.; 5,195 ton gross

Built and equipped by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,

to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.S.C. M.I.N.A. KOWLOON DOCK HONGKONG.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

FREIGHT AND TRAFFIC AGENTS TO MEET.

Adjustments to meet railroad freight rate reductions recently authorized by the U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission, will be discussed at meetings of general freight agents and traffic managers from Mississippi and Ohio valley points, to be held soon.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION CONFERENCE.

Correspondence has passed between the Air Ministry and the Federation of British Industries with regard to the conference on commercial aviation that is to be held in London during the spring. The Federation has now accepted the invitation of the Ministry to express the views of British industry at the conference, and it has been decided that a committee shall be appointed to deal with the matter. The personnel of the committee will include members of the former Air Sub-Committee of the Transport Committee and representatives of the aircraft constructors and those trades which have made extensive use of air transport for the carriage of goods.

BOILER FURNACE DESIGN. One or two modifications have recently been made in the design of boiler furnace with which the name of the Turbine Furnace Company is associated. The principle on which the design is based is now familiar to many engineers as satisfactory experience has been gained with the furnace under various service conditions. The comparison of the furnace with the impulse turbine is not inexact, if the air through be compared to the blades of the turbine. In operation the air for combustion is forced between the bars, which are arranged to offer a minimum of resistance, the object sought being to deliver to each firebar an equal amount of air and thus obtain uniform combustion and a consequent high rate efficiency. Many tests have been carried out with other types and the reports made indicate its capacity to give good results even with inferior fuel. As the outcome of experience the latest type of the furnace has been fitted with a new form of back bridge which has the effect of giving a larger combustion chamber. Nothing else has been changed, the troughs and firebars remaining as in the older design.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY FOR

BETHNAL GREEN.

Plans have been approved by the Carnegie Trust for the establishment of a public library at Bethnal House, Bethnal Green.

MINING RIGHTS IN S. CHINA. The Chinese Associated Chambers of Commerce have asked the Chinese Government to approach the French Government with a view to abrogating the treaty made during the Manchurian regime by which the mining rights of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan are turned over to them.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR

AND

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
KASHMIR	8,900	1st Feb.	M's, London & Antwerp
NAGOYA	7,000	15th Feb.	M's, London & Antwerp
DUNERA	5,400	23rd Feb.	Spore, Colombo & B'bay

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TORILLA	5,300	1st Feb.	C'ta via Spore, Pang, N'gon
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Feb.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

EURYALUS	—	24 Jan. 6 a.m.	Swatow & Amoy.
KASHGAR	9,000	31st Jan.	Shanghai & Japan.
JANUS	4,324	29th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe.
JEYPORE	5,200	1st Feb.	Shanghai & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passage Measurement and other rates of freight will be received at the Company's Office on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO

22, Des Voeux Road Central.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'hai & Japan ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

SEWA MARU (Nagasaki direct)	Sunday, 22nd Jan., at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU	Wednesday, 8th Feb., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (Nagasaki direct)	Saturday, 4th Mar., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

MISHIMA MARU	Tuesday, 24th Jan., at noon.
SADO MARU	Saturday, 11th Feb., at 11 a.m.
KITANO MARU	Friday, 17th Feb., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MATSUMOTO MARU Tuesday, 7th February.

LIVERPOOL, via MARSEILLES.

MALACCA MARU Thursday 9th February.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU Tuesday, 14th Feb., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 21st Mar., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

TAKESAWA MARU Middle of February.

NEW YORK via Suez.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU End of March.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

WAKASA MARU Tuesday, 31st January.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TATSUNO MARU Wednesday, 25th January.

PENANG MARU Saturday, 11th February.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGU MARU Friday, 17th Feb., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

ISADA MARU Sunday, 22nd Jan., at 11 a.m.

MAYEASHI MARU (Calling Moji) Wednesday, 1st Feb.

EAMO MARU Thursday, 2nd Feb., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293 K. H. KAMEI, Manager

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tilpanas	Java	In port	25th Jan.	Saigon
Tibodas	Java	25th Jan.	25th Jan.	Japan
Tjimanook	Java	29th Jan.	2nd Feb.	Amoy/S'hai
Tjikini	Java	31st Jan.	3rd Feb.	S'hai/Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Arekan	S.F. Japan	19th Jan.	23rd Jan.	Java
Sinaloa	Java	29th Jan.	2nd Feb.	S.F. Manila
Saleier	S.F. Japan	30th Jan.	31st Jan.	Batavia

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "DACRE CASTLE"	Sailing on or about 18th Feb.
"BOLTON CASTLE"	via Suez sailing middle of March.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "TRACIA" Sailing beginning of February.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "TRACIA" Sailing on or about 2nd half of February. Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Telephone 1030.**AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
TAIYUAN	in port	22nd Jan. at 4 p.m.
CHANGSHA	about 31st Jan.	5th Feb. at 4 p.m.

These dates cannot be relied on.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Agents.
Telephone No. 36.**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
FAR EAST, UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamer	Sailing
City of Boston	23rd Jan. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
City of Manchester	10th Feb. M's, London R'dam & H'burg

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE.

City of	Sailing
Manchester	10th Feb. M's, L'don, R'dam, & H'burg
City of Simla	Middle of Mar.
City of Calcutta	10th May

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.**GLEN AND SHIRE.**

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENADIE"	24th January.
"GLENAMORY"	31st January.
"GLENTARA"	18th February.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENNAVY"	20th Jan. GENOA, L'DON, R'DAM & H'BURG.	
"GLENLUCE"	10th Feb. L'DON, R'DAM & H'BURG.	
"GLENSHANE"	23rd Feb. GENOA, M'LES, L'DON & H'BURG.	

Movements are subject to change without notice

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3695.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI via Swatow Hangsang	Tues. 24th	Jan. at noon.
MANILA	Yuen-sang	Jan. at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & Kobe	Kwai-sang	Jan. at 5 p.m.
T'AU via S'ow & S'hai Walsing	" "	Jan. at 8 p.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoibow Taksang	" "	Jan. at 10 a.m.
BANGKOK	Hopsang	Jan. at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed. 25th
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fook-sang	Jan. at noon.
	Wed. 25th	Jan. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Return from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoibow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Fook-sang" will be despatched on or about Wednesday, 25th Jan., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.**C. N. C.**

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chengtu	22nd Jan. at 10 a.m.
S'OW, S'HAU & PUKOW	Linan	Jan. at noon
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Kingyan	Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI	Singyan	Jan. at noon
NINGPO, S'HAU & T'AU	Tientsin	Jan. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tamling	Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Szechuen	Jan. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW, S'HAU & PUKOW	Tean	Jan. at 10 a.m.
SAIGON	Kueichow	Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Shantung	Jan. at 4 p.m.
PAKHOT & HAIPHONG	Kailong	23rd Jan. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	25th Jan. at 10 a.m.
S'HAU, W'WEI & CHEFOO	Shuntien	26th Jan. at noon.
STOW, S'HAU & PUKOW	Yingchow	30th Jan. at noon.

These dates cannot be relied on.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst ships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Jan. 23, 1922

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns, (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Maiching	J. S. Thomson	Jan. at noon.
Maioong	W. Couper	Jan. at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan.

S.S. SAMARANG MARU Sailing on or about 26th Jan.

BORNEO MARU Sailing on or about 16th Feb.

For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. CHERIBON MARU Sailing on or about 1st Feb.

MACASSAR MARU Sailing on or about 21st Feb.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

Tel. No. 2204.

Second Floor, Prince's Building.

SHIPPING NEWS.

FISHERMEN'S FIGHT WITH HUNGRY SEAGULLS.

Thousands of ravenously hungry seagulls have infested the English Channel and the coast about Deal. They swoop down in hundreds and devour the sprats from fishermen's nets as they haul them into their boats. The men try to drive the birds away by boathooks and oars. Some fishermen lift catches momentarily on the beach. When they returned the whole lot had been consumed. Visitors and local housewives feed the birds daily amidst wonderful scenes.

GENERAL MANAGER FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

A general manager for a commanding salary of £5,000 a year has been created as part of the reorganised administration of the Port of London Authority. The post has been accepted by Mr. David J. Owen, who for the past six years has been general manager and secretary of the Belfast Harbour Commissioners, and it is understood (says Modern Transport) that he will begin his new duties early this year. Mr. Owen, who is 45, is the son of the late Rev. R. C. Owen of Liverpool.

BIGGEST DRY DOCK FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

It is stated at Southampton that negotiations are in progress for the purchase by the port authorities of the largest floating dry dock in the world, at present at Hamburg. The new White Star liner Majestic has been placed in the big pontoon, which was built for Messrs. Blohm and Voss, but before she could enter it the lifting capacity of 48,000 tons had to be increased, and a greater length secured. As it must be some considerable time before the London and South Western Company's scheme for dock extension can become effective, the purchase of the pontoon dock would be of immense value to the port, and would obviate the necessity of sending the largest ships to other ports for dry docking. The Trafalgar Dry Dock was, when constructed, the largest in the world. Vessels of round about 40,000 tons can be accommodated there, but since the dock was built the size of ships has increased considerably, and Southampton, which can receive the largest ships in the world at her quays, would become the complete port for large dry docking facilities were available.

PORT OF NEW YORK.

Submitting a plan for a system of nineteen marginal and belt line railroads and a tunnel from New Jersey to Long Island as the first step towards bringing order out of the confused methods by which 12,000,000 tons of railroad and ship freight are handled annually in the metropolitan district, the Port of New York Authority made public last month its "Preliminary Report of a Comprehensive Plan for the Development of the Port of New York." Mr. Eugenius H. Outerbridge, chairman of the Port Authority, made the report at a meeting of 150 representatives of civic organizations of 300 municipalities in the metropolitan port district. The meeting was held in the offices of the Port Authority at 11 Broadway. Mr. Outerbridge outlined the magnitude of the problem involved, calling attention to the fact that 75,000,000 tons of freight were brought into the port area annually by twelve trunk line railroads, and 45,000,000 tons by ship. He pointed out that the shore lines of the port extended for 800 miles so that it would take a ten-knot vessel eight days of ten hours of daylight each to coast along the entire frontage. "With an almost incalculable amount of local water-borne traffic within the port," he said, "and with the most prodigious manufacturing output in the world a similar area, with a variety of products and commodities to be handled unprecedented anywhere else, with 8,000,000 people within the district to be housed, clothed, fed, provided with the means of carrying on their business and deriving their livelihood, with, under present conditions, the collection and delivery of colossal amounts of freight and commodities from and to a few points of concentration that may be likened to decimal points; with the necessities of the agricultural and great manufacturing interests of the North, South, East, and West to be considered—indeed, with the business of the nation as it flows in and out, through this its chief gateway, the whole problem might well be likened to a maze from which it is most difficult even for those with the most intensive study, and with the application of the best judgment to find the right way out." Recommendations are made under eight headings.

THE BOOKSHELF.

(By "Librarian.")

"SONNICA."

Except for Cervantes and, perhaps, Calderon, the average Britisher has been unacquainted with Spanish literature. Few writers of the Iberian peninsula have acquired world-wide reputations in latter years. While the war was still raging, however, Vicente Belasco Ibanez created a name in England and America with "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse." Several critics in the two countries hailed Ibanez as one of the greatest living exponents of fiction. After a while another party joined issue with the panegyrist, albeit none disputed that Ibanez was a writer of distinct merit.

The work named has been followed by two others, and all three are of quite distinct character, giving evidence of versatility. Until the other day I had only read reviews, but I then came upon a copy of "Sonnica," the novel that appeared in the wake of the one which gave the Spanish author an international reputation.

"Sonnica" I read with decided pleasure. Reflecting upon the reason, I have no doubt that the pleasure was due mainly to the historical interest. The book takes its title from a Carthaginian, whose doings are woven in and out of the narrative. Personally I was much more attracted by the participants in the siege of Saguntum—for "Sonnica" is a tale of that prelude to the Second Punic War. We have a full-length portrait of Hannibal, and we catch a glimpse of the youthful Scipio, the Wellington of his time as Hannibal was his Napoleon. That city of Magna Graecia around which the narrative centres, Saguntum, is shown to us in detail, and a picture of nascent Rome is also presented.

There is a wealth of incident. The "dire Carthaginian," a young man at the period of the tale, is seen with the Numidian maid, Asyle, who has followed him from Africa; but Hannibal's son worships at the shrine of Mars, not of Venus. Then we see him in single combat with Theron, the giant warrior-priest of Saguntum, in slaying whom Hannibal avenges Asyle. Then we see the Saguntine envoys pleading with the Senate at Rome for aid from that already powerful protector, but Fabius justifies his title of the Delayer by persuading the Elders to temporize. Thus, after many exciting interludes, during which Hannibal's onslaughts upon the walls of Saguntum are repulsed, the devoted city is starved out and finally overwhelmed.

The tale is told with animation and colour, and there need be no hesitation in describing the novel as good—very good. Whether great is a separate question. In dealing with a former age we have to depend largely upon conjecture—reinforced in the present instance by acquaintance with Livy and Polybius—in judging whether an author has reconstructed the scene aright. The general spirit of the narrative one can believe to be true to the time. How far this is the case in relation to details is a matter of some doubt. Did artisans converse in the 3rd century B.C. as indicated in the following dialogue?—which is reproduced at length for the light it throws upon the theme of the story. The artisans talk in Iberian frequently mixing Greek and Latin words in their conversation. It was a not unusual dialect in that ancient colony, which was in continual contact through commerce with the principal peoples of the earth:

"War with our neighbours—that is welcome," said the saddler; "the young men are restless and seek ways of distinguishing themselves. The Republic acquires importance in consequence, and, after tramping through valleys and mountains, all will buy shoes and have their saddles mended. Very well, that oilens business. But why have we been at work for over a year converting the Forum into a battlefield and turning every street into a fortress?"

"The pride and riches of the Greek," began the shoemaker.

"Yes, I know that reason. The hatred between Iberian and Greeks; the belief that the latter, by their riches, and wisdom, dominate and exploit the former—as if in the city there actually existed Iberians

and Greeks! Iberians are those who are behind those mountains which mark off our horizon; a Greek is he whom we have just seen disembark; but we are only sons of Zephyrus, or of Saguntum, as they wish to call our city. We are the product of a thousand encounters by land or sea, and Jupiter himself would be driven into a corner to tell who our grandparents were. . . . Hither came the peoples of Tyre with their red-sailed ships; the mariners of Zante fleeing with their families from the tyrants of their country; the Rutulians from Ardea, people from Italy, who were powerful in the times when Rome did not as yet exist; Carthaginians of the epoch in which they thought more of commerce than of arms—and how do I do know how many other peoples? You should hear the pedagogues when they explain our history on the portico of the temple of Diana! And I—do I know perchance whether I am Greek or Iberian? My grandfather was a freedman from Sicily who came to take charge of a pottery and married a Celtiberian from the interior. My mother was a Lusitanian who came here on an expedition to sell gold dust to merchants from Alexandria. I call myself a Saguntine like all the rest. Those who consider themselves Iberians in Saguntum believe in the gods of the Greeks; the Greeks unconsciously adopt many Iberian customs.

"Yes, but the Greeks dominate everywhere; they are masters of everything; they have taken possession of the life of the city."

"They are the wisest, the bravest; they have something almost divine about them," said the shoemaker sententiously. "There is another reason," said the saddler, "for the war which divides us. It is not only the hatred between Greeks and Iberians; it is because some want us to be friends of Rome and some of Carthage."

"We should not affiliate with either," said the shoemaker tersely.

"Rome is the conqueror."

"Yes, but Rome is very far away, and the Carthaginians are almost at our doors."

Thus do these artisans set the modern proletariat an example in the discussion of high politics. This was prior to the first newspaper, even reckoning the *Acta Diurna* as such. But before dismissing the dialogue as absurd, we should remember how Macaulay answers old Dr. Johnson's assertion that the Athenians must have been ignorant in the mass because books were not general. The ancient Greeks knew nothing of printing, but they could hear the great philosophers and orators, they could listen to recitations from the bards, they could witness the plays of the great dramatists, they could inspect the masterpieces of sculpture.

To return to the story, the Saguntines have been reduced to extremes, all supplies cut off, but their pride revolts at the terms of the Carthaginian besieger. The assailants, brooding no delay, overrun the city and slaughter the defenders. A dying Greek among the latter gives a last gaze and describes a dark figure rushing past on horseback. It was the Carthaginian chief: Hannibal galloped on around the city, and, beholding the purplish glow of the coming day breaking over the sea, he reined in his horse, looked into the East, and, extending his arms impatient to stretch it across the blue expanse bounded by the horizon, he shouted threateningly, as if challenging an invisible enemy before falling upon it.

"Rome!—Rome!" That is the end. The tale is complete in itself, for the siege of Saguntum was a distinct engagement before the greatest conflict of antiquity opened, and Senor Ibanez probably chose it because the scene is laid in his own country; but "Sonnica," if it does not demand a sequel, allows of one. At least the novel stimulates curiosity as to the picture the author could give us of Cannae, Thrasymene, or of that disastrous battle of the Metaurus in which, fortune changing, Hannibal beheld the fate of Carthage.

Fruitful reflection upon many aspects of life and literature is packed into Professor Gilbert Murray's new volume of "Essays and Addresses" (Allen and Un-

win, 10s. 6d. net). One paper is devoted to "Aristophanes and the War Party," and another to the "Bacchae," into which he reads the satisfaction of Euripides at his escape from an over-sophisticated Athenian society, and his reaction towards the simpler inspirations of nature. Several articles and addresses of the past few years will be recognised under their titles of "Religio Grammatici," "The Stoic Philosophy," "Literature and Revelation," and "National Ideals." In the concluding chapter—"Satanism and the World Order"—the author observes that "the spirit which I have called Satanism, the spirit of unmixt hatred towards the existing World Order, the spirit which rejoices in any widespread disaster which is also a disaster to the world's rulers, is perhaps more rife to-day than it has been for over a thousand years."

When Captain Scott and his gallant comrades died in the icy wastes on the way back from the South Pole, the command of the expedition fell on Captain (then Lieut.) E. R. G. Evans. Soon after he returned, and had leisure for writing the book the world had a right to expect of him, the war broke out and he was too busily engaged—notably as commander of H.M.S. Broke, which, with H.M.S. Swift, engaged six German destroyers off the mouth of the Thames, sinking two and torpedoing a third. But the book is published by Mr. Collins—"South with Scott"—and a very full and interesting account of life in the Antarctic it is. There is little or nothing to be said that is new about the heroic tragedy that distinguished the expedition, and for that Captain Evans has to rely on accounts already published. But the story of his own return journey, after accompanying Scott to within about 160 miles of the Pole, is an epic of courage and endurance in itself. No living Englishman has been so near the South Pole.

A PAINFUL ENEMY.

Rheumatism is a Blood-poison.

Until not long ago doctors as well as patients thought rheumatism was due to damp and cold. You need fear neither of these if you are not carrying rheumatism poison about with you in your blood. It is an acid which only finds its way into impoverished blood, and is the worst enemy you can have.

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RETIREMENT OF AN ADMIRAL. Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil P. Lambert has been placed on the retired list, at his own request.

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BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

WEATHER REPORT.

Jan. 23d. 11h. 27m.—Pressure has increased considerably from Weihaiwei to Vladivostok, under the influence of an anticyclone over S.E. Mongolia and Manchuria. It has decreased moderately at Shanghai and slightly from Hongkong to Formosa. Moderate monsoon may be expected over the China Sea and fog along the China Coast.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.04 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.96 inches, against an average of 0.80 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.

Forecast.

N.E. winds, moderate; some drizzle or mist.

The same as No. 1.

1 Hongkong to Gap

Rock

2 Formosa Channel

METEOROLOGICAL.

Barometer

Temperature

Humidity

Wind Direction

Wind Force

Weather

Rain

Highest open air

Temperature on the 22nd 60

Lowest open air

Temperature on the 23rd 60

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H. K. Observatory, Jan. 23.

3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamook.

4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H. K. Observatory, Jan. 23.

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